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United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and
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Weekly News Series, No. 551
(General Story)

PROVISIONS OF NEW SOIL CONSERVATION ACT ARE OUTLINED

2 / 1936
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Preservation and improvement of national soil resources, reestablishment and maintenance of farmers' purchasing power, assurance of adequate supplies of foods and fibers for consumers, and the protection of rivers and harbors against the effects of soil erosion are provided for in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which was signed by the President on March 1.

Temporary Federal aid in the form of payments direct to individual farmers to assist voluntary action by them designed to accomplish the soil conservation purposes is authorized until 1938. Commencing in 1938, grants will be made only to States upon approval of State programs by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Grants may be made to States under plans approved before 1938. These State plans are to include as a principal objective the reestablishment of farmers' purchasing power, and may provide for production control. The Act authorizes an annual appropriation of not more than $500,000,000.

Under the temporary plan of Federal aid, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make soil conservation payments to producers measured by (1) their treatment or use of land for soil restoration, conservation, or erosion prevention, (2) changes in the use of their land, and (3) the domestic allotment of one or more designated commodities. Productivity of the land affected is to be taken into consideration in making payments measured by changes in use of land or treatment of land for soil conservation.

The Act contains a requirement that the interests of share-croppers, tenants, and small producers be protected and tenants and share-croppers are specifically included in the Act as agricultural producers.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize county and community committees of agricultural producers in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The August 1909 - July 1914 balance between agricultural and non-agricultural living standards, as measured by the relative purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and the income per person not on farms, is the objective in reestablishing and maintaining farm income.

Authorization is included for the use of funds for expansion of domestic and foreign markets or for seeking new markets for agricultural commodities or for the removal or disposition of agricultural surpluses.

Provision for administration by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is contained in the Act.

Under the permanent policy providing grants to States, which may be made immediately upon approval of State plans, the State plans must include provisions for a State administrative agency. Such State agency must be authorized by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. State plans must also include provisions for participation by county and community committees or associations of producers organized for the purpose, and provisions for submitting such reports as the Secretary finds necessary to assure that the plan is being carried out.

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Weekly News Series, No. 552
(General Story)

(State) FARMERS
TO GET $ (Amount)
BENEFIT PAYMENTS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT

_____ farmers will receive payments totaling $_____
(State)
under agricultural adjustment programs in effect prior to January 6, 1936, according to an estimate received by_____
(County agent or State extension official)
from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The payments will be made from special funds appropriated by Congress to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments previously incurred under the adjustment programs. The Secretary was given authority to make rental and benefit payments in connection with adjustment contracts entered into before January 6, 1936, provided there had been compliance by the farmer.

It is estimated that a total of about $215,000,000 will be required to complete payments on adjustment program contracts. It is expected that practically all of these payments will be completed by the end of June, 1936.

The Secretary was also authorized to make rental and benefit payments in an amount which he determined to be fair and equitable to farmers who had applied for contracts and, prior to January 6, 1936, had made adjustments and complied with the requirements regardless of whether contracts had been signed.

Note to Editor: In the attached list you will find the estimated amount of payments yet to be made in your State.

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Estimated amounts, by States, not yet paid in connection with performance under adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

Alabama	$ 2,302,000	Nebraska	$18,670,000
Arizona	167,000	Nevada	34,600
Arkansas	2,620,000	New Hampshire	9,980
California	3,858,000	New Jersey	78,000
Colorado	7,334,000	New Mexico	538,000
Connecticut	330,000	New York	130,000
Delaware	99,000	North Carolina	1,658,000
Florida	1,172,000	North Dakota	10,335,000
Georgia	1,726,000	Ohio	8,030,000
Idaho	3,752,000	Oklahoma	5,932,000
Illinois	14,560,000	Oregon	1,796,000
Indiana	7,812,000	Pennsylvania	722,500
Iowa	22,550,000	South Carolina	1,616,000
Kansas	17,540,000	South Dakota	9,688,000
Kentucky	2,394,000	Tennessee	1,554,000
Louisiana	10,980,000	Texas	10,650,000
Maryland	750,000	Utah	1,830,000
Massachusetts	287,500	Vermont	19,000
Michigan	5,988,000	Virginia	836,000
Minnesota	9,022,000	Washington	3,872,000
Mississippi	2,410,000	West Virginia	162,000
Missouri	9,075,000	Wisconsin	3,330,000
Montana	6,150,000	Wyoming	1,592,500

It should be understood that these figures are merely the best available estimates as to these payments.

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Weekly News Series, No. 553
(General Story)

FARM PROGRAM
CROP CLASSES
ESTABLISHED

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Three crop classifications--soil-depleting, soil-conserving, and soil-building--have been established for the purpose of determining bases and rates for payment under the National Soil Conservation Program.

Classified as soil-depleting are the crops which take plant food out of the soil or leave the land exposed to severe erosion. The soil-conserving crops do not necessarily add fertility to the land, but hold the soil in place and help maintain the plant food therein. The soil-building crops are those which, when used in certain ways as when plowed under as green manure, definitely add to the fertility of the soil.

For purposes of carrying out the provisions of the soil conservation program in _____, the following crop classifications have been
(State)
established:

NOTE TO STATE EXTENSION EDITORS:

Crop classifications for your State are included in the attached lists for your region. These lists are subject to change because of prevailing conditions which may necessitate recommendations by State Soil Conservation Committees for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

232-36

Western Region

Soil-Depleting Crops: Corn (field, sweet, broom and popcorn), cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, rice, sugar beets, hemp, commercial truck and canning crops, melons, strawberries, peanuts if harvested as nuts, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, emmer, spelts, and grain mixtures), annual grasses harvested for hay or seed (Sudan and millets), summer legumes harvested for grain or hay (soybeans, field beans, cowpeas and field peas).

Soil-Conserving Crops: Annual legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, sericea, and white clover; and Annual Lespedeza, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; perennial grasses, including bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, Brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; winter cover crops including rye, barley, oats and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned under as green manure; crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

Soil-Building Crops: Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, when turned under as a green manure crop; biennial legumes, including sweet, red, alsike, and Mammoth clovers; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, sericea, and white clover, and annual varieties of lespedeza; summer legumes, including soybeans, field beans, field peas, and cowpeas, when turned under as a green manure crop; forest trees, when planted on crop land.

Neutral Classification, (not to be counted in establishing bases): Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees (not interplanted); idle cropland (Where, due to unusual weather conditions crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon the approval of the State Committee and the approval of the Secretary); cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards (Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary); wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc., woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since 1933.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 554
(General Story)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TWO PAYMENTS AVAILABLE IN FARM PROGRAM

Farmers who conduct their farming operations in a manner which will result in preventing soil and plant food losses through erosion and conserve and improve the fertility of their land, will be eligible for two classes of payments under the provisions of the national soil conservation program.

Class I payments are called soil-conserving payments. They will be made for substituting soil-conserving and soil-building crops on soil-depleting base acres. The maximum acreage on which Class I payments will be made is 15 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage, except in the case of the "special crops" which include cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugar-cane for sugar, sugar beets, rice and flax.

The average rate of the Class I payments for the entire country will be $10 per acre, but will vary according to the productivity of the land. The rates for Class I payments are based upon an estimate of available funds and upon an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. The rates in any region may be increased or decreased pro rata by not more than 10 percent if participation is more or less than estimated.

Class II payments are called soil-building payments. They will be made for planting soil-building crops on land which has produced at least one harvested crop (other than wild hay) since January 1, 1930, or for approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture. Class II payments

in each State will be made at rates and for practices recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The number of dollars of the Class II payment for any farm cannot exceed the total number of acres of cropland used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops in 1936, except in the case of farms having less than 10 acres of these crops. On such farms, the maximum Class II payment is $10, a provision expected to prove to the advantage of small farm owners in general.

Acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops which replaces base acreage of soil-depleting crops to qualify for Class I payments, can also be included in total acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops to measure the total possible Class II payment on any farm.

In addition to the general provisions regulating payments, specified rates and conditions for payments have been established for "special crops" which include cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, and flax.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 555
(Western Region)

FARM PROGRAM
LOCAL OFFICERS
TO BE ELECTED

_____ farmers will meet at _____
(County) (list meeting
_____, _____, _____,
places) (time) (date)
to elect officers of the Community Committee which will take part in the local administration of the new National Soil Conservation program, according to _____.
(County Agent)

All farmers are urged to attend so that they may become members of their County Agricultural Conservation Association. Under the old adjustment programs, participants had to sign applications. Now they merely need to show that they are farmers and operators and to register in the community. Those who register are eligible to vote at township and community meetings and at elections for committeemen. (Note: List speakers who will explain program and procedure at community meetings.)

As soon as organized the chairman of each community group automatically becomes a member of the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association.

The soil conservation program in _____ will be administered by the State Agricultural Extension Service and the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, cooperating. In the counties the program will be administered by County Agricultural Conservation Associations through county and community committees working in cooperation with the county agents.
(State)

At their first meeting to be held at _____ the
(County seat)
Community Chairman will select county officers; president, vice president, and secretary.

The _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association will review work sheets for participating farms and later will make recommendations for payments of grants to participating producers and have general charge of all details of the program within its territory.

The County Committee will consist of the president, vice president, and at least one other member, and one alternate member of the County Association.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 556
(North Central Region)

North Central Region

Organization and Selection of Officers

_____ farmers will meet at _____
(County) (list meeting places)
_____, _____, _____.
(time) (date)
to elect officers of the Community Committee which will take part in the local administration of the new National Soil Conservation programs according to _____.
(County Agent)

All farmers are urged to attend so that they may become members of their County Agricultural Conservation association. Under the old adjustment programs, participants had to sign applications. Now they merely need to show that they are farm owners or operators and to register in the community. Those who register are eligible to vote at township and community meetings and at elections for committeemen. (Note: List speakers who will explain the program and procedure at community meetings.)

As soon as organized the chairman of each community group automatically becomes a member of the Board of Directors of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association.

The soil conservation program in _____ will be
(State)
administered by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, with the State Agricultural Extension Service cooperating. In the counties the program will be administered by County Agricultural Conservation Associations through county and community committees working in cooperation with the county agents.

The _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association will review work sheets for participating farms and later will make recommendations for payments of grants to participating producers and have general charge of all details of the program within its territory.

The County Committee will consist of the president, vice president, and at least one other member, and one alternate member of the County Association.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 557
(Western Region)

FARM PROGRAM DIRECTORS FOR COUNTY NAMED

Members of the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association, which will have charge of the new National Soil Conservation program in _____ County are:

(Here list names of Community Chairmen)

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

and _____ of _____

The Board members of the county association, who are chairmen of the community committees, were elected recently at community meetings of producers.

The Board of Directors of the County Association will meet at

_____ on _____ for the purpose of organizing,
(County Seat) (Date)
electing officers and selecting a Committee to have charge of the 1936 Soil Conservation Program in _____ County.

The officers of the County Association will be a president, vice president, and secretary. The president, vice president, and at least one other member and one alternate member will constitute the County Committee.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No.558
(North Central Region)

North Central Division

Organization of County Associations

Members of the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association which will have charge of the new National Soil Conservation Program in _____ county are:

(Here list names of Community Chairmen)

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

_____ of _____

and _____ of _____

The Board members of the county association, who are chairmen of the community committees, were elected recently at community meetings of producers.

The Board of Directors of the County Association will meet at

_____ on _____ for the purpose of organizing,
(County Seat) (Date)
electing officers, and selecting a Committee to have charge of the 1936 Soil Conservation Program in _____ County.

The officers of the County Association will be a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer or secretary-treasurer. The president, vice president, and at least one other member and one alternate member will constitute the County Committee.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 559
(North Central Region)

TWO PAYMENTS AVAILABLE IN FARM PROGRAM

Producers who conduct their farming operations in a manner which will result in preventing soil and plant food losses through erosion and conserve and improve the fertility of their land, will be eligible for two classes of payments under provisions of the 1936 soil conservation program.

Class I, or soil-conserving, payments will be made for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving or soil-building crops or uses. On most farms in the North Central Region, Class I payments will be made for all such acreage shifts up to 15 percent of the total number of acres in the soil-depleting base. The maximum is slightly different for farms where sugar beets, flax, cotton, and tobacco are grown.

The average rate of the Class I payments for the entire country will be $10 per acre but will vary according to the productivity of the land. The rate for Class I payments is based upon an estimate of available funds and upon an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. The rate in any region may be increased or decreased prorata by not more than 10 percent if participation is more or less than estimated.

Class II payments are the soil-building payments. They will be made for planting approved soil-building crops on cropland - that is, land which has produced at least one harvested crop other than wild hay since January 1, 1930 - or for following approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture.

The approved practices which would qualify cooperating producers in the North Central Region for Class II payments, and the amount per acre which will be allowed for these practices (subject to the limitation described below), are: (1) Seedings made on cropland between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, inclusive, of alfalfa and Lespedeza sericea, $2 per acre; red clover and mammoth clover, $1.50 per acre; alside clover, sweetclover, white clover, and Korean Lespedeza, $1 per acre; legume mixtures with 50 percent or more of alfalfa, sericea, red clover or mammoth clover, $1.50 per acre; and legume mixtures of 50 percent or more of alside, sweet or white clover, or Korean Lespedeza, $1 per acre; (2) Soybeans and cowpeas seeded on cropland on or after October 1, 1935, and plowed under as green manure on or before September 30, 1936, $1.50 per acre; (3) Application of at least two tons of ground limestone per acre on cropland or pasture sometime between January 1 and September 30, 1936, inclusive, $2.50 per acre; and (4) Plantings of forest trees on cropland or pasture land between January 1 and September 30, 1936, inclusive, $5 per acre. As the Government is sharing the extra cost of seed and labor necessary in adopting these approved practices, payments will not be made if the labor, seed, or materials are furnished free to the farmer by any State or Federal agency.

The number of dollars of the Class II payment for any farm cannot exceed the total number of acres of cropland used for soil-conserving and soil-building crops on the farm in 1936. In the case of small farms having less than 10 acres of soil-conserving or soil-building crops in 1936 the maximum Class II payment will be $10.

In addition to the general provision regulating payments, specified rates and conditions for payments have been established for "special crops", including tobacco, sugar beets, and flax.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 560
(General Story)

INDIVIDUAL BASES TO MEASURE FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS

A definite standard by which to measure the extent of soil-conservation and soil-building and the amounts of payments will be established under the provisions of the new national soil conservation program, according to

_____ .
(County agent or State extension official)

The soil-depleting base acreage which is to be established by Committees of farmers for each farm on which application for payment is made will be the basis for the individual landowner or operator to use in determining the plantings and practices necessary to qualify for the Class I payment which is to be made for acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building plantings or practices on soil-depleting base acres.

In general, a farm's base acreage for any crop or crops is the normal acreage. The starting point in determining the soil-depleting base will be the acreage on the farm in soil-depleting crops in 1935. Allowance will be made for acreage planted to soil-conserving or soil-building crops in 1935 because of adjustment programs, for unusual variations in plantings in 1935 because of drought, flood, or other unusual conditions, and in instances where a farm's soil-depleting or soil-conserving and soil-building acreage is materially out of line with that for similar farms in the same locality.

A ratio of soil-depleting acreage to all farm land in each county showing the proportion of farm land formerly devoted to soil-depleting crops

(more)

will be established in order to provide County Agricultural Conservation Committees with a guide to use in establishing individual soil-depleting bases.

Soil-depleting bases for individual farms for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts cannot exceed the bases established for counties under the adjustment programs and will, in general, conform to these previously established bases. County committees may recommend modifications which take into account the available facilities and their past use in the production of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.

County base acreage limits will be determined for flax and, in establishing individual bases, county committees will take into consideration the facilities for producing flax on individual farms.

For sugar, the base upon which payments will be made will be approximately the same as the acreage allotments under the Jones-Costigan Act. Bases for rice will remain approximately the same as those previously established.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 561
(East Central Region)

SPECIFIED PAYMENT RATES ESTABLISHED FOR SPECIAL CROPS

Provision has been made under the new soil conservation program for specified rates of payments for special crops in the East Central Region, according to _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

The special crops in the region are tobacco, cotton, and peanuts.

The tobacco payments will vary according to the type of tobacco and the productivity of the soil. For flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland types, the rate will be 5 cents a pound times the normal yield per acre for the farm. The rate for fire-cured and dark air-cured will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound times the normal yield per acre for the farm. The normal yield per acre for the farm will be determined by the community committee.

Payment for cotton will be at the rate of 5 cents a pound times the normal yield per acre for the farm.

The rate of payment for peanuts will be $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound times the normal yield per acre for the farm.

The base acreages for these special crops will be determined by local committeemen in essentially the same manner as the base acreages would have been arrived at under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment program.

In the case of tobacco, the maximum acreage upon which payments will be made for transferring land from tobacco to soil-conserving and soil-building crops and practices is 30 percent of the base acreage. The maximum acreage upon which payment will be made for transfer of land from cotton is 35 percent

251-36

(more)

of the base. For peanuts the maximum acreage diversion for which payment will be made is 20 percent of the base acreage. In order to qualify for payments, the producer should transfer from soil-depleting crops the specified percentages, respectively, of the base acreages of soil-depleting crops or 20 percent of the total soil-depleting base acreages, whichever he elects.

The payment which will be made for transferring land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving and soil-building crops or practices is the Class I or soil-conserving payment. In addition, the grower may qualify for a Class II or soil-building payment by planting soil-building crops on crop land in 1936 and the carrying out of soil-building practices on crop land or pasture in 1936. The number of dollars of the Class II payment cannot exceed the total number of acres of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops and soil-building crops. In the case of farms with less than 10 acres of soil-conserving and soil- building crops, a minimum of $10 for the farm will be paid, if approved practices are followed.

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Weekly News Series, No. 562
(Southern Region)

FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS DEPEND ON CONSERVATION

To qualify for payments under the new soil conservation program, farmers must grow soil-building and soil-conserving crops such as cowpeas, soybeans, lespedeza, alfalfa, kudzu, velvetbeans, crotalaria, winter legumes, clovers, and grasses.

Generally speaking, it will be necessary to have at least one acre of soil-conserving or soil-building crops to every five acres of soil depleting crops in the base acreage, says _____ (Name and title of State official in charge of program) _____.

This means that a farmer who has 100 acres of soil-depleting crops in his base must have planted on his farm in 1936 at least 20 acres of conserving and building crops to participate in the program.

By planting soil-building and soil-conserving crops and following soil conserving and building practices, such as terracing, farmers may qualify for two types of payments. Class I payment will be made for the planting in 1936 of soil-conserving or soil-building crops on soil-depleting crop base acreage. Class II payments will be made for planting soil-building crops and the carrying out of approved soil-building practices.

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Weekly News Series, No. 563
(Southern Region)

FARM PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE FINANCIAL AID

Payments under the soil conservation program for adopting sound farm practices which conserve the soil and improve its fertility will provide relief from the economic pressure which has forced farmers to mine their soil in order to get enough cash to meet interest, taxes, and living and operating expenses, in the opinion of _____.
(County agent or extension official)

Administrator Chester C. Davis of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has pointed out that "in order to practice conservation on the farm or in industry, the people must be free from a destructive economic pressure which prevents them from following practices which they know to be sound. If they are driven by an immediate economic pressure to exact the last unit of production, the last dollar of immediate return, without being able to keep the plant in repair, they and the consumers of their products will eventually pay the penalty", he said.

"Every cultivated crop takes a definite amount of the original plant food out of the soil. The necessary cultivation of such crops exposes the land to erosion which results not only in additional fertility losses, but also in losses of soil", says _____.
(County agent or extension official)

The new farm program is designed to give farmers financial assistance in preserving and rebuilding their soil resources.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 564
(Southern Region)

CASH CROPS CAUSE GREATEST SOIL AND FERTILITY LOSSES

Because cash crops are, in general, the crops that result in the greatest cost to the land in soil and fertility losses, the highest rates of payment under the soil conservation program will be made for changes in farm practices which involve the production of soil-building and soil-conserving crops on acreage formerly used for the production of soil-depleting cash crops, it is pointed out by _____ (County agent or State extension _____ official).

Experience of farmers has proved that some crops deplete soil fertility faster than others, and that some hold soil against washing and rebuild fertility, but only in comparatively recent years have actual measurements been made of soil and fertility losses.

Five years ago the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperated in establishing the first soil-erosion experiment station at Guthrie, Okla. It is now one of 13 such stations under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service.

Recently the Soil Conservation Service reported results of five years' study at Guthrie, with the comment that "insofar as the relation of vegetation to erosion control is concerned . . . . they are so generally similar from station to station that a brief . . . . review of the work at the Guthrie station . . . . will suffice." The experimental plots at Guthrie

(more)

slope 7.7 inches in 100 feet and the Red Plains soil is of a kind that washes rather readily.

Land kept in a cultivated crop (cotton) lost 25.4 tons of soil per acre per year. Land in a small grain (wheat) in rotation lost 1.7 tons of soil. Land in a hay crop (sweetclover) in rotation lost only 62 hundredths of a ton of soil. Land in sod (Bermuda grass) lost only four hundredths of a ton of soil. Aside from the plant food used by the crop, the farmers and the Nation pay 625 times as much washed-away soil for a crop of cotton as they do for a crop of pasture.

The importance of crops in the conservation of moisture was also demonstrated at Guthrie, where it was found that the cotton plot lost 15.4 percent of the rainfall in run-off. The small-grain plot (wheat in rotation) lost 14.5 percent. The hay plot (sweetclover) in rotation lost 8.3 percent. The sod (Bermuda grass) lost only 1.4 percent.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and
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Washington, D. C.

JUN 3
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 565
(North Central Region)

_____ FARMERS
(STATE)
CONTROL NEW SOIL
CONSERVING WORK

Farmers themselves have control over the new National Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ says_____, county agent.
(State)
The entire organization, community, county, and State is made up of farmers acting in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and State Colleges of Agriculture.

Committees elected by farmers of the community constitute the active field force. They advise with their neighbors and assist them in preparing work sheets so that their farming practices may embrace soil-conserving and soil-building requirements to qualify for Federal grants.

All farmers are eligible for membership in the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association. The chairman of each community or township committee is a member of the Board of Directors of the County Association. The president of the county association is chosen by the county board, and he, the vice president and one or more elected board members constitute the County Committee.

Representatives of the County Committee will assist in preparing and checking all forms submitted by producers, and will also survey, check, and report upon the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and acreage utilization of land upon farms, and obtain such other data as may be necessary to determine eligibility for grants and the amount of payments due.

(more)

The County Committee passes upon such questions as may arise within the County, reviews all bases established by Community Committeemen as well as forms filed in the County in connection with the act, makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the making of grants, and, in accordance with official instructions, may hold hearings, conduct investigations, or consider special cases that may appear to warrant additional attention.

The State Agricultural Conservation Committee has wide powers to recommend soil-building practices, crops qualifying under the program, and to regulate Class I and Class II grants. Again this is a farmers' board acting with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

_____ has been designated to represent the
(County agent)
Secretary of Agriculture in dealing with the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association.

# # # #

United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and
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Washington, D. C.

JUN 26

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 566
(North Central Region)

FIELD COMMITTEES EXPLAIN NEW SOIL ACT TO FARMERS

All farmers, including those who are tenants, operators, or owners of farms in _____ County, now have available the services of community and county committeemen and county agricultural agents to assist them in preparing work sheets under the new National Agricultural Conservation Program, advises _____ county agent. Committeemen are now assisting in making out work sheets and are aiding individual farmers in planning their farming operations so as to conserve and build their soil and qualify for grants.

A farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet or to perform in line with the program. In any event he may have the advantage of learning how his farming operations could be adjusted to qualify under the conservation program. However, a farmer must fill out a work sheet if he is to be eligible to apply for a grant.

The program is designed to benefit all persons engaged in farming, including tenants, operators, and owners. Each can contribute to the program by familiarizing himself with the conditions and by engaging in a soil-building program on the land which he, himself, farms.

Local committeemen will aid each farmer in determining his soil-depleting acreage base and necessary and proper practices in order to qualify for payments.

"As the Government is sharing with farmers the expense of improving the fertility of their farms", says Mr. _____, "farmers should be
(County agent)
prepared to furnish committeemen with the necessary information and to cooperate in every way possible. The county association considers this an excellent opportunity to assure a good future for farming in _____ county."

269-36 (4-10-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 567
(Western Region)

_____ FARMERS
(STATE)
CONTROL NEW SOIL
CONSERVATION WORK

Farmers themselves have control over the new National Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ says _____ county agent.
(State)
The entire organization, community, county, and State, is made up of representative farmers acting in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and State Colleges of Agriculture.

Committees elected by farmers of the community constitute the active field force. They advise with their neighbors and assist them in preparing work sheets so that their farming practices may embrace soil-conserving and soil-building requirements to qualify for Federal grants.

All farmers are eligible for membership in the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association. The chairman of each community or township committee is a member of the Board of Directors of the County Association. The president of the county association is chosen by the county board, and he, with the vice president and one or more elected board members, constitute the County Committee.

Representatives of the county committee will assist in preparing and checking all forms submitted by producers, and will also survey, check, and report upon the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and acreage utilization of land upon farms, and obtain such other data as may be necessary to determine eligibility for grants and the amount of payments due.

(more)

The County Committee passes upon such questions as may arise within the county, reviews all bases established by Community Committeemen as well as forms filed in the county in connection with the act, makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the making of grants, and, in accordance with official instructions, may hold hearings, conduct investigations, or consider special cases that may appear to warrant additional attention.

The State Agricultural Conservation Committee has wide powers to recommend soil-building practices, crops qualifying under the program, and to regulate Class I and Class II grants. Again, this is a farmers' board, acting with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

_____ has been designated to represent the
(County agent)

Secretary of Agriculture in dealing with the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association.

# # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 568
(Western Region)

FIELD COMMITTEES EXPLAIN NEW SOIL ACT TO FARMERS

All farmers, including those who are tenants, operators, or owners of farms, in _____ County, now have available the services of community and county committeemen and county agricultural agents to assist them in preparing work sheets under the new National Agricultural Conservation Program, says _____ county agent. Committeemen are now assisting farmers in making out work sheets and are aiding individual farmers in planning their farming operations so as to conserve and build their soil and qualify for grants.

A farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet, nor, if he does, is he under any obligation to perform in line with the program. In any event he may have the advantage of learning how his farming operations could be adjusted to qualify. However, a farmer must fill out a work sheet if he is to be eligible to apply for a grant.

The program is designed to benefit all persons engaged in farming, including tenants, operators, and owners. Each can contribute to the program by familiarizing himself with the conditions and by engaging in a soil-building program on the land which he, himself, farms.

Local committeemen will aid each farmer in determining his soil-depleting acreage base and necessary and proper practices in order to qualify for payments.

"As the Government is sharing with farmers the expense of improving the fertility of their farms", says Mr. _____, "farmers should be
(County agent)
prepared to furnish committeemen with the necessary information and to cooperate in every way possible. The county association considers this an excellent opportunity to assure a good future for farming in _____ County."

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271-36 (4-10-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 569
(North East Region)

FIELD COMMITTEES EXPLAIN NEW SOIL ACT TO FARMERS

All farmers who are operating farms in _____ (county) now have available the services of county committeemen and county agricultural agents to assist them in preparing work sheets under the new National Agricultural Conservation Program, says _____, county agent. Committeemen now are assisting in making out work sheets and are aiding individual farmers in planning their farming operations so as to conserve and build their soil and qualify for grants.

A farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet or to perform in line with the program. In any event he may have the advantage of learning how his farming operations could be adjusted to qualify under the conservation program. However, a farmer must fill out a work sheet if he is to be eligible to apply for a grant.

The program is designed to benefit all persons engaged in farming. Each can contribute to the program by familiarizing himself with the conditions and by engaging in a soil-building program on the land which he, himself, farms.

Local committeemen will aid each farmer in determining his soil-depleting acreage base and necessary and proper practices in order to qualify for payments.

"As the Government is sharing with farmers the expense of improving the fertility of their farms", said _____ (county agent), "farmers should be ready to furnish committeemen with the necessary information and to cooperate in every way possible. The county committee considers this an excellent opportunity to assure a good future for farming in _____ County."

# # #

272-36 (4-10-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 570
(East Central Region)

FIELD COMMITTEES EXPLAIN NEW SOIL ACT TO FARMERS

All farmers who are operating farms in _____ (county) now have available the services of community and county committeemen and county agricultural agents to assist them in preparing work sheets under the new National Agricultural Conservation program, says _____, county agent. Committeemen now are assisting in making out work sheets and are aiding individual farmers in planning their farming operations so as to conserve and build their soil and qualify for grants.

A farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet or to perform in line with the program. In any event he may have the advantage of learning how his farming operations could be adjusted to qualify under the conservation program. However, a farmer must fill out a work sheet if he is to be eligible to apply for a grant.

The program is designed to benefit all persons engaged in farming. Each can contribute to the program by familiarizing himself with the conditions and by engaging in a soil-building program on the land which he, himself, farms.

Local committeemen will aid each farmer in determining his soil-depleting acreage base and necessary and proper practices in order to qualify for payments.

"As the Government is sharing with farmers the expense of improving the fertility of their farms", said _____ (county agent), "farmers should be ready to furnish committeemen with the necessary information and to cooperate in every way possible. The county committee considers this an excellent opportunity to assure a good future for farming in _____ County."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 571
(Southern Region)

FIELD COMMITTEES EXPLAIN NEW SOIL ACT TO FARMERS

All farmers, including those who are share croppers, tenants, operators, or owners of farms in _____ County, now have available the services of community and county committeemen and county agricultural agents to assist them in preparing work sheets under the new National Agricultural Conservation Program, says _____, county agent. Committeemen now are helping to make out work sheets and are aiding individual farmers in planning their farming operations so as to conserve and build their soil and qualify for grants.

A farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet nor to perform in line with the program, but he may have the advantage of learning how his farming operations could be adjusted to qualify. However, a farmer must fill out a work sheet if he is to be eligible to apply for a grant.

The program is designed to benefit all persons engaged in farming including share-croppers, tenants, operators, and owners. Each can contribute to the program by familiarizing himself with the conditions and by engaging in a soil building program on the land which he, himself, farms.

Local committeemen will aid each farmer in determining his soil-depleting acreage base, and necessary and proper practices in order to qualify for payments.

"As the Government is sharing with farmers the expense of improving the fertility of their farms," said Mr. _____, "farmers should
(County agent)
be prepared to furnish committeemen with necessary information and to cooperate in every way possible. The county association considers this an excellent opportunity to assure a good future for farming in _____ County."

274-36 (4-11-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 572
(Southern Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ FARMERS
(STATE)
CONTROL NEW SOIL
CONSERVING WORK

Farmers themselves have control over the new National Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ says _____,
(State)
county agent. The entire organization, community, county, and State, is made up of representative farmers acting in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and State Agricultural Colleges.

Committees selected by farmers of the community constitute the active field force. They supply information to their neighbors and assist them in preparing work sheets so that their farming practices may embrace soil-conserving and soil-building requirements to qualify for Federal grants.

All farmers are eligible for membership in the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association. Each community or township selects its own committeemen. The County Committee is chosen by the chairmen of the community committees. The County Committee selects its own chairman who acts as president of the County Association.

Representatives of the Community Committee not only will assist in preparing and checking all forms submitted by producers, but also will survey, check, and report upon the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and acreage utilization of land upon farms, and obtain such other data as may be necessary to determine eligibility for grants.

(more)

275-36 (4-11-36)

The County Committee passes upon such questions as may arise within the County, reviews all bases established by Community Committeemen as well as forms filed in the County in connection with the act, makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the making of grants and, in accordance with official instructions, may hold hearings, conduct investigations, or consider special cases that may appear to warrant additional attention.

The State Soil Conservation Adjustment Board has wide powers to recommend soil building practices, crops qualifying under the program, and to regulate Class I and Class II grants.

_____ has been designated to represent
(County agent)
the Secretary of Agriculture in dealing with the _____
(County)
Agricultural Conservation Association.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 573
(North Central Region)

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FARM WORK SHEET FIRST STEP IN NEW PROGRAM ON SOILS

Each of the _____ farms in _____ County is to be covered in a "work sheet" survey as a basis for the new soil-conservation program which is now getting into full swing locally, according to _____ _____, president of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Association.

No contracts will be signed under the 1936 program, nor will the filling out of a work sheet in any way obligate the owner or operator of the farm, it was pointed out. The chief purpose of the work sheet is to aid in setting up soil-depleting bases which will be used in determining the farmer's contribution to soil conservation, his eligibility for payment, and the amount of payment due him. It also will give a survey of farming conditions and practices and aid in planning farming operations which include desirable soil-conservation and soil-building practices.

If a farm owner or operator desires to apply for a grant on any tract of land owned, operated, or controlled by him, it is necessary that a work sheet be filled out for each separate tract of land owned, operated, or controlled by him in the county. A work sheet for each tract is a necessary prerequisite to the filing of an application for a grant on any one tract that the owner or operator may own or control in the county.

Community committeemen are now (or soon will be) at work filling out the work sheets during visits which they are making to every farm in the county.

(more)

Most important of the information sought in the work sheet is the name and acreage of all crops harvested in 1935. Acreage figures also will be collected on idle cropland in 1935, on land which was fallowed or devoted to weed control in 1935, on rotation pasture, permanent pasture, orchards and vineyards, and roads, lanes, buildings, feed lots and miscellaneous non-crop land.

Land comprising two or more adjoining tracts under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator and located in two or more counties will be considered to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such land is located; or, if there is no dwelling on such land, it shall be considered as located in the county in which the major portion of such land is located.

Where one or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator, such tract or tracts are to be covered by one work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farming unit by a common operator, each separately owned tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

Land covered by the work sheet must be described and located, the name and address of the operator and owner are to be given, and note is to be made of the number of other tracts owned, operated, or controlled by the owner and operator.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 574
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NEW SOILS PLAN HINGES ON BASE OF "DEPLETING" CROPS

Payments under the new soil-conservation program hinge on what is known as the "soil-depleting crop base," which will be established for every farmer in _____ County who wishes to cooperate in the program, according to County Agent _____. This base is essential for measuring the increase in soil-conserving crops or practices on individual farms in 1936, in line with the national goal to increase by 30,000,000 acres the amount of cropland devoted to soil-conserving crops or uses.

Each farm's soil-depleting base will be the total acreage of soil-depleting crops harvested on the farm in 1935, modified as the community committee finds necessary to allow for unusual conditions and to establish a fair relationship between individual bases within the community.

Note: Strike out of following list crops not produced in your State or county.

The principal crops which will go to make up soil-depleting bases for farms in this county are field corn; sweet corn; broomcorn; popcorn; cotton; tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes; rice; sugar beets; hemp; cultivated sunflowers; commercial truck and canning crops; grain sorghums and sweet sorghums; small grains harvested for grain or hay, or seeded alone and pastured such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures; annual grasses, such as sudan and millets pastured or harvested for hay or seed; and annual legumes harvested for grain or hay, such as soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, and field peas.

(more)

278-36

Farmers who cooperated in the 1935 crop-control programs will get credit in their soil-depleting bases for any adjustments which they made under those programs. That is, the soil-depleting bases on such farms will include the number of adjusted acres under the contract that were devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1935. Soil-conserving crops include practically all annual, biennial, and perennial legumes, and perennial grasses, grown on cropland from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested during the year.

Adjustments likewise will be made for unusual variations in plantings in 1935 because of adverse weather conditions. Adjustments also may be made with bases that are either abnormally high or abnormally low in order to bring them more nearly in line with bases for similar farms in the community.

If necessary, the various soil-depleting bases for individual farmers will be further adjusted to bring them into line with the aggregate base acreage of soil-depleting crops established for the county from available statistics on acreage and production in past years.

Special soil-depleting bases will be established in the case of sugar beets, cotton, tobacco, and flax.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 575
(North Central Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF A

FEDERAL FARM PROGRAM PLACES A PREMIUM ON SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

_____ County farmers will have a long list of crops from which to choose in making their contribution to the 30,000,000-acre increase in soil-conserving crops which is the goal for 1936 under the new soil-conservation program, according to County Agent _____.

Included among the soil-conserving crops are practically all of the annual, biennial, and perennial legumes and perennial grasses grown on cropland from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested during the year.

These soil-conserving crops can all be grown with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, barley, wheat, or grain mixtures. The nurse crops, however, must be clipped green or pastured enough to prevent the formation of grain.

Perennial grasses in the soil-conserving group include bluegrass, dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, bermuda grass, bromegrass, crested and slender wheatgrass, or grass mixture.

Annual legumes classed as soil-conserving are vetch, winter peas, crimson clover, and annual lespedeza. Soybeans, field peas, field beans, and cowpeas are other annual legumes classed as soil-conserving crops when they are turned under as green manure.

Biennial legumes in the soil-conserving class are sweetclover, red clover, alsike, and mammoth clovers.

Perennial legumes listed in the soil-conserving class are alfalfa, sericea, and white clover.

Also classed as a soil-conserving crop are forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

(more)

Farmers must have a certain specified percentage of their soil-depleting bases in these soil-conserving crops if they are to receive the maximum soil-conservation grant to which they would otherwise be entitled. Then for any acreage of the soil-depleting base, up to a certain limit, which is devoted to any soil-conserving crop in 1936, they will qualify for the soil-conserving or Class I payment.

For any new seedings which farmers make of certain specified crops in 1936, they may qualify for an additional payment, not to exceed a sum obtained by multiplying $1 by the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936. This will be known as the soil-building or Class II payment. Farmers will be eligible for this payment even though the new seeding of the soil-building crop is made on land from which a soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936. Class II payments also will be made for the adoption in 1936 of such soil-building practices as are recommended and approved for the North Central Region.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 376
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF

TWO PAYMENTS TO FIX FARM'S SHARE OF NEW SOIL FUND

The extent to which _____County farmers will share in the $470,000,000 available under the new soil-conservation program will be figured on the basis of two different classes of payments, it is explained by County Agent _____. The first of these is the soil-conserving, or class I payment, and the second, the soil-building or class II payment.

Special payments in addition to the regular class I and class II payments are to be made in the case of tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, and flax.

The class I soil-conserving payment for the entire country probably will average around $10 for each acre of the soil-depleting base shifted to soil-conserving crops on farms on which no tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, or flax are grown. The average payment will vary between States, counties, and individual farms in accordance with variations in the productivity of the cropland. The maximum acreage on which such a farm can qualify for the class I payment is a total up to, but not beyond, 15 percent of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base.

Class II payments will be made at different rates for new seedings of specified crops and for the adoption of approved soil-building practices. The maximum class II payment for which such a farm can qualify is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936.

280-36

MORE

New seedings of alfalfa or sericea made on cropland with or without a nurse crop between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, for instance, will be paid for at the rate of $2 an acre.

New seedings of red clover or mammoth clover will be paid for at the rate of $1.50 an acre; alsike, sweetclover, white clover, and korean lespedeza at $1 an acre; legume mixtures at $1.50 or $1 an acre, depending upon the type of mixture; and soybeans and cowpeas, plowed under as green manure, at $1.50 an acre. The same seeding dates hold for these crops as in the case of alfalfa.

Forest trees planted on cropland or pasture land, according to approved standards, between January 1 and September 30, 1936, will be paid for at the rate of $5 an acre.

Applications of at least 2 tons of ground limestone an acre made on cropland or pasture between January 1 and September 30, 1936, will be paid for at the rate of $2.50 an acre.

Other soil-building practices may be added to this list later if recommended by State committees and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In general, farmers in the North Central Region will not qualify for the full payment to which they would otherwise be entitled unless the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland in their farms in 1936 is at least equal to 15 percent of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base. This minimum requirement may be different for farms on which cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax are produced.

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280-36
4-11-36

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TYPICAL EXAMPLE NETS A FARM $205 IN NEW PROGRAM

A _____County farmer operating 200 acres of land could qualify for $205 in grants under one typical example cited by County Agent_____ to show how the new soil-conservation act will work out in this county.

In 1935 this particular farmer had two 40-acre fields of corn, 40 acres of oats, 40 acres of clover, and 40 acres of permanent pasture.

His soil-depleting crop base, the first thing that must be figured out under the new program, is 120 acres, made up of the two 40-acre fields of corn and the 40 acres of oats. In some cases there will be an adjustment in the soil-depleting base, but this will be handled by local committeemen.

This farmer's cropping system for 1936 includes one field of 25 acres of corn, another field of 40 acres of corn, 40 acres of oats seeded in with sweet-clover, 15 acres of soybeans to be plowed down as green manure, 40 acres of clover, and 40 acres of permanent pasture.

This is a farm on which no cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax are grown, and hence it does not figure in the special provisions and special payments for these crops.

In order for this farmer to qualify for the maximum soil-conservation grant on his farm under the new program, he must in 1936 have soil-conserving crops on at least 15 percent of the number of acres in his soil-depleting base. Fifteen percent of this particular farmer's soil-depleting base of 120 acres is 18 acres.

He more than qualifies for payments inasmuch as his 1936 acreage of soil-conserving crops includes 40 acres of clover and 15 acres of soybeans to be plowed down, or a total of 55 acres.

His class I or soil-conserving payment is based upon the number of acres of cropland diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. In this particular case the 1936 acreage of soil-depleting crops is 105, indicating a diversion of 15 acres from his previously determined soil-depleting base of 120 acres. On each one of these 15 acres he may receive the class I payment of $10 an acre, more or less, depending upon the productivity of the cropland on the farm. Assuming that this farm is as productive as the average of all cropland in the United States, this farmer may receive a class I payment of $10 an acre or $150.

This is well within the maximum limit of $180 to which he is entitled. This limit on the class I payment is set by the fact that he can receive payment on acres shifted up to, but not beyond, 15 percent of the number of acres in his soil-depleting base. Fifteen percent of his soil-depleting base of 120 acres is 18 acres.

In the case of the class II, or soil-building payment, the maximum that any farmer can get is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936. This particular farmer has 40 acres of clover and 15 acres in soybeans to be plowed down, or a total of 55 acres. This qualifies him for "earning" $55 in class II payments by following certain approved soil-building practices.

Since this farmer has elected to follow the approved practice of making a new seeding of sweetclover in the 40 acres of oats, he will be eligible for the $1-an-acre payment for new sweetclover seedings, or a total of $40. Soybeans to be plowed down for green manure will be paid for at the rate of $1.50 an acre, earning this farmer an additional $22.50, or a total of $67.50. However, the maximum to which he is entitled is $55.

(more)

This $55 added to his class I payment of $150 entitles this farmer to a total of $205 which will be paid as soon as possible after his performance can be checked by the local community and county committees and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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281-36 (4-11-36)

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(North Central Region)

JUN 2 5
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CERTAIN CROPS TO GET SPECIAL BASE IN NEW PROGRAM

Any farmers in _____ County who grow cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax will have special crop-depleting bases established for their farms under terms of the new soil-conservation program, it is announced by County Agent _____.

These special bases will be added to the base of other soil-depleting crops to give what is known as an over-all base for the entire farm. This over-all base will be used as the basis for measuring a particular farmer's contribution to soil conservation in 1936, his eligibility for a grant, and the amount of the payments due him. The special bases will serve as the basis for determining the special payments due under the program.

In the case both of cotton and of tobacco, the special base will be, in general, that base which was established for the farm under the 1935 commodity programs. Like the base for other soil-depleting crops on the farm, special bases will be subject to modifications by community and county committeemen.

Farms on which sugar beets and flax are grown in 1936 will have sugar beet and flax bases established for them during the summer. These bases will be the acreages planted to sugar beets and flax, respectively, in 1936, provided they do not exceed the number of acres in the total soil-depleting base for the farm. The sugar beet or flax base thus established will be subtracted from the total soil-depleting base to determine the base for crops other than sugar beets or flax grown on the farm.

Detailed information for the establishment of special bases on cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and flax may be obtained from members of the local community and county committees.

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(North Central Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AG

TOBACCO FARMERS TO GET A SPECIAL CONSERVATION GRANT

_____ County's _____ tobacco farmers will be
(number)
eligible for special payments under the new soil-conservation program, it is announced by County Agent _____. The rate for this special payment will be 3 to 5 cents a pound, depending upon the type of tobacco, on the average yield of that portion of the tobacco base which is shifted to soil-conserving crops.

The special tobacco payment will be figured as part of the Class I or soil-conserving payment for the farm. The general rate, which will probably average $10 an acre for the country as a whole, will apply on the number of acres in the nontobacco portion of the soil-depleting base which were devoted to conserving crops in 1936. The special payment will apply to the tobacco portion of the base devoted to soil-conserving crops.

The Class II or soil-building payment will be figured in the usual way. That is, certain approved soil-building practices adopted in 1936 will be paid for at specified rates up to the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936.

Since they are getting special payments, tobacco farmers will be subject to special conditions affecting the minimum requirement of soil-conserving crops which they must have in 1936 if they are to receive the full payment to which they would otherwise be entitled.

The minimum requirement for soil-conserving crops will be one of two figures, whichever is the smaller. Either the farmer must have (1) a total

(more)

acreage in soil-conserving crops in 1936 equal to 20 percent of the total base, including tobacco, or (2) an acreage that is equivalent to 30 percent of the tobacco base plus 15 percent of the nontobacco portion of the base. Obviously, the farmer will be governed by whichever of these two figures is the smaller, since it will require fewer acres of soil-conserving crops to meet the minimum requirements.

On farms with a tobacco base the maximum portion of such base devoted to soil-conserving crops upon which the special Class I payment for tobacco may be made is 30 percent.

The maximum for any part of the nontobacco base acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops and upon which the general Class I payment may be made is 15 percent.

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COTTON FARMERS TO GET A SPECIAL SOIL CONSERVATION GRANT

_____ County's _____ cotton farmers
(number)
will be eligible for special payments under the new soil-conservation program, it is announced by County Agent _____. The rate for this special payment will be 5 cents a pound for the average cotton yield on that portion of the cotton base which is shifted to soil-conserving crops.

This special cotton payment will be figured as part of the Class I or soil-conserving payment for the farm. The general rate, which will probably average $10 an acre for the country as a whole, will apply on the number of acres in the noncotton portion of the soil-depleting base which were devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The special payment will apply to the cotton portion of the base devoted to soil-conserving crops.

The Class II or soil-building payment will be figured in the usual way. That is, certain approved soil-building practices adopted in 1936 will be paid for at specified rates up to the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936.

Since they are receiving special payments, cotton farmers will be subject to special conditions affecting the minimum requirement of soil-conserving crops which they must have in 1936 if they are to receive the full payment to which they would otherwise be entitled.

The minimum requirement for soil-conserving crops will be one of two figures, whichever is the smaller. Either the farmer must have (1) a total

(more)

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acreage in soil-conserving crops in 1936 equal to 20 percent of the total base, including cotton or (2) an acreage that is equivalent to 35 percent of the cotton base plus 15 percent of the noncotton portion of the base. Obviously, the farmer will be governed by whichever of these two figures is the smaller, since it will require fewer acres of soil-conserving crops to meet the minimum requirements.

On farms with a cotton base, the maximum portion of such base devoted to soil-conserving crops upon which the special Class I payment for cotton may be made is 35 percent, provided that the total acreage in the county offered for payment does not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate of all individual base cotton acreages. In case the total shifted base cotton acreage for the county does exceed the 25 percent maximum, proportionate adjustments will be made among cooperating cotton producers in the county.

The maximum portion of the noncotton base acreage which may be eligible for the general Class I payment is 15 percent.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOUND FARMING PRACTICES GIVEN NATIONAL SUPPORT

Farmers who have made extensive use of soil conservation methods as a regular practice in their farming operations now have the opportunity to obtain payments for positive performance under the new National Agricultural Conservation program without changing their system of farming, says _____ _____ county agent. In the national interest the program recognizes the value of sound farming practices.

In general, to qualify for full payments a farmer must have an acreage equal to at least 15 percent of his soil-depleting base in soil-conserving crops. On farms where cotton or tobacco is grown the number of acres of soil-conserving crops must be at least equal to 20 percent of the number of acres in the special cotton or tobacco base, plus 15 percent of the number of acres in general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. (Note: Strike out cotton or tobacco or both in States where none is grown.)

Class I payments are available for increasing acreage of soil-conserving crops on land formerly used for soil-depleting crops. Class II payments are available for 1936 seedings of certain specified crops and for other approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture.

Farmers who already have been devoting a large percentage of their land to soil-conserving crops will find greater opportunity to qualify for Class II payments through such farming practices as liming and pasture improvement.

On farms where the productivity is equal to the average for the United States the rate of the Class I payment will be $10 an acre. Most farmers of

(more)

300-36

course, will receive either more or less than this amount. Class II payments will be made at rates and for practices recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The number of dollars in Class II payments cannot exceed the number of acres of cropland on the farm in soil-conserving crops in 1936.

While there is a limit to the number of acres for which any farmer can receive payment for shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, a farmer may shift as many more acres as he pleases, to suit his own crop plans, without any deduction from his payment.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT

FOREST PLANTINGS MAY BE USED FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

Plantings of forest trees can be used to qualify for Class I or Class II payments under the new National Agricultural Conservation program according to _____ State extension forester. The maximum acreage on which forest tree plantings can be used to qualify for Class I payments is 15 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage for the farm, except on farms where cotton or tobacco are grown.

Forest trees planted in 1936 on cropland may be used to qualify for either Class I or Class II payments or for both payments if the land is not pastured. Tree plantings since 1933, on cropland not pastured, may be used to qualify for Class I payments.

The rate of the Class I payment for forest tree plantings, as in the case of shifter made to other soil-conserving crops, will be determined by the productivity of the land. If it is equal to the average of the United States the Class I payment will be $10 for each acre.

Forest tree plantings also can be used to qualify for Class II payments at the rate of $5 an acre. The amount of the Class II payment that can be obtained for forest tree plantings is limited, as in the case of adoption of other soil-building practices, by the total number of acres on the farm used for conserving crops in 1936. The number of dollars in Class II payments cannot exceed the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm that year.

(more)

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If the farmer uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of his 30-acre soil-depleting base for forest tree plantings he would qualify for a Class I payment. In this case the amount of his Class I payment would equal $45 if the productivity of his land was equal to the average for the United States. If he had in addition $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres of soil-conserving crops in 1936 he could obtain Class II payments of $5 an acre for this $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre planting or a total payment of $67.50.

If the farmer does not care to use forest tree plantings to qualify for Class I payments he can obtain Class II payments at the rate of $5 an acre for forest tree plantings on cropland or pasture land up to an amount equal to the number of acres in soil conserving on the crops on the farm in 1936. Thus if he had 25 acres of soil-conserving crops he could qualify for 5 acres of forest tree planting at $5 an acre or a total of $25.

The _____ forest nursery, cooperating with the
(State)
United States Forest Service under the Clarke-McNary Act, provides planting stock at nominal cost for the production of timber products, windbreaks, and other purposes. Farmers interested in qualifying for soil-conserving payments through taking advantage of forestry opportunities on their farms should get in touch with their committeemen or county agent.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

COTTON FARMERS FIGURE RETURNS FROM NEW PLAN

Cotton farmers in _____ County can figure out how they would fare under the new soil-conservation program from the fact that under more or less typical circumstances the operator of a 160-acre farm could qualify for a grant of $212, according to County Agent _____.

In 1935 this particular farmer had 50 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats, 23 acres of cotton, 22 acres of clover, and 25 acres of permanent bluegrass pasture. In addition, about 10 acres were used for buildings, feed lots, lanes, etc. His cropping plan in 1936 provides for 43 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats with 13 acres of the oats field seeded to red clover, 20 acres of cotton, 22 acres of clover, 25 acres of permanent pasture, and 10 acres of a new sweetclover seeding.

His total soil-depleting base--one of the first things that must be determined--is made up of 50 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats, and 30 acres of cotton. Though he grew only 23 acres of cotton last year, this farmer is given a special cotton base of 30 acres because this was the amount of his cotton base from which he made a 7-acre adjustment to soil-conserving crops under the 1935 cotton-control program. If no further modification of bases is necessary, a total soil-depleting base of 110 acres will be established for the farm.

Before he is eligible for full payments to which he otherwise may be entitled, this farmer must meet the minimum requirement for soil-conserving crops on cropland in 1936. He must have a total acreage of soil-conserving

(more)

crops at least equal to 20 percent of his cotton base acreage, plus 15 percent of the base for general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. Twenty percent of the 30-acre cotton base, or 6 acres, plus 15 percent of the 80-acre general crop base, or 12 acres, makes a total of 16 acres. As there are 22 acres of old clover and 10 acres of new sweetclover seeding, or a total of 32 acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm, the farmer is well above his minimum requirement.

Insofar as this farmer may qualify for a special cotton payment, his Class I payment will be computed in two parts. The general rate, which will average about $10 for the country as a whole, will apply on the number of acres in the general soil-depleting crop base which are diverted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The maximum acreage on which he can be paid the general Class I payment is 15 percent of his 80-acre general crop base, or 12 acres.

In this particular case the 1936 total of soil-depleting crops, other than cotton, is 73 acres, indicating a 7-acre diversion from the 80-acre general crop base. Therefore, if the cropland on this farm is as productive as the average of all cropland in the United States, this farmer's general Class I payment would be around $10 an acre, or a total of $70.

The special Class I cotton payment is to be made at the rate of 5 cents a pound on the average yield of that portion of the cotton base acreage shifted to soil-conserving crops. The maximum acreage, however, on which a farmer can be paid the special cotton payment for diverting to soil-conserving crops is 35 percent of the cotton base, which in this case is 10½ acres. As the farmer diverted 10 acres of his 30-acre cotton base to soil-conserving crops, he is eligible for the special payment on 10 acres. With a yield of 225 pounds to the acre, the rate of 5 cents a pound on the 10 acres would come to about $11.25 an acre, giving this farmer $112.50 as his special cotton payment.

(more)

His total Class I payment, therefore, is $70 plus $112.50, or $182.50.

The maximum Class II payment that any farmer can get is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936. This particular farmer is qualified to "earn" $32 on the strength of his 22 acres of old clover and the 10 acres of new sweetclover. However, he must follow certain recommended and approved soil-building practices in order to earn this payment.

New seedings of red clover and sweetclover are among the approved practices and will be paid for at the rate of $1.50 and $1 an acre, respectively. This farmer therefore earns $19.50 for the 13 acres of red clover which he seeded in his oats, and $10 for the 10 acres of sweetclover. His total Class II payment, therefore, is $29.50.

This $29.50 Class II payment, plus a Class I total of $182.50 gives a total soil-conservation grant of $212.

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SOIL GRANTS TO BE CUT WHEN FARMER SHOWS SHORTAGES

Although _____ farmers participating in the new soil-
(county)
conservation program will sign no contracts, they will be subject to deductions from payments they otherwise would receive unless they meet certain standards of soil conservation on their farms in 1936, according to County Agent_____.

No deduction, however, can be more than the total amount of payments due a farmer. In case the deduction is computed at a figure larger than the payment due, the farmer simply will be declared ineligible for a grant, Mr. _____ _____ explained.

One deduction will be made if the farmer has less than the required minimum of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936. This deduction will be at the rate of one and one-half times the Class I payment rate of $10, more or less, for each acre by which the farm is short of its minimum requirement of soil-conserving crops.

On farms where none of the special crops --cotton, tobacco, flax, or sugar beets --was grown in 1936, the minimum requirement is an acreage in soil-conserving crops which is not less than 15 percent of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base. Special minimum requirements have been set up in the case of cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and flax.

A second deduction will be made for the overplanting of soil-depleting crops in 1936. In general, if the acreage of all soil-depleting crops for a farm exceeds the base for these crops, a deduction will be made for such excess

(more)

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at the farm's general Class I payment rate of $10 an acre, more or less. For each excess acre of cotton and tobacco over the cotton and tobacco bases, respectively, a deduction will be made at the rate of the special Class I payment for cotton or tobacco.

If sugar beet and flax bases, as determined on the basis of the acreage devoted to these crops in 1936, exceed the total soil-depleting base established for the farm, exclusive of any cotton or tobacco base acres, a deduction from any payment that would otherwise be due the farmer will be made for each acre of the excess at the general Class I payment rate of $10 an acre, more or less.

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FLAX GROWERS TO GET SPECIAL SOIL CONSERVATION GRANT

_____County's flax growers may qualify for special flax payments under the new soil conservation program, it was pointed out today by _____.
(County agent, or committee president)

To determine a grower's eligibility for a special flax payment, as well as the amount due him, a "special" flax base will be established for his farm this summer, Mr. _____said. This base will be the grower's acreage planted to flax in 1936, provided this base does not exceed the number of acres in the farm's total soil-depleting base exclusive of the number of acres in any sugar beet, tobacco, or cotton base that may have been established for the farm. (NOTE: Strike out special crops not produced in county.)

The rate for the special payment will be 20 cents a bushel on the normal yield per acre of flaxseed represented in the grower's domestic allotment. If the production of flaxseed in the United States in 1936, as estimated from normal yields on the 1936 planted acreage, is less than the national quota of 19 million bushels, the grower will be paid on the normal yield of each acre of flax grown this year. If the national quota is exceeded, the grower will be paid on his pro-rata share of the acreage needed to supply 19 million bushels.

But to be eligible to the full payments to which they otherwise may be entitled, flax producers must have an acreage in soil-conserving crops this

year at least equal to 20 percent of the number of acres in their flax base plus 15 percent of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base for general crops produced on the farm.

The general crop base will be obtained by subtracting the flax base, and any other special crop base, from the farm's total soil-depleting base. On the number of acres in the general crop base shifted to soil conserving crops in 1936--that is, up to 15 percent--producers may qualify for the general Class I payment of $10, more or less, depending upon the relative productivity of the cropland on the farm.

In addition, flax producers may qualify for a Class II payment not to exceed the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on their farm this year. They may earn this payment by following certain practices that have been recommended and approved for the North Central States region.

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2 1936
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR BEET MEN FIGURE RETURNS FROM NEW PLAN

Sugar beet growers in _____ County can figure out how they will fare under the new soil conservation program from the fact that under more or less average circumstances, the operator of an 80-acre farm could qualify for a grant of $152, according to _____.
(County agent, or committeeman)

From 1935 crop acreage history, as obtained from the work sheet, a soil-depleting base of 60 acres has been established for this particular farm. The farmer's cropping plan for 1936 provides for 18 acres of corn, 15 acres of oats in which there is to be a new seeding of red clover and from which the oats will be harvested, 20 acres of sugar beets, 7 acres of alfalfa seeded alone in 1936, and 20 acres of second-year clover.

As the farmer plants 20 acres to sugar beets this year, a "special" sugar beet base of 20 acres will be established for him this summer. He then may qualify for a special Class I sugar payment to be made at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield of each acre of sugar beets in his domestic quota. If production of sugar from sugar beets in the United States in 1936, as estimated from normal yields on the planted acreage, exceeds the national quota of 1,550,000 tons, raw value, this farmer will be paid on his pro-rata share of the acreage needed to supply the quota.

If the national quota is not exceeded in 1936, the grower will be paid

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on each acre of sugar beets grown. With a yield of about 3,000 pounds, raw value, the special payment will average around $3.75 an acre, qualifying this grower for a sugar beet payment of $75 on his 20 acres.

There are certain minimum requirements, however, that this farmer must meet if he is to be eligible to the maximum payment which he otherwise may be entitled to receive under the program. First, for every 5 acres of sugar beets which he grows in 1936, he must have 2 acres of soil-conserving crops. Since he has 20 acres in sugar beets, he must have at least 8 acres in soil-conserving crops. Second, he also must have an additional acreage in soil-conserving crops equal to at least 15 percent of the soil-depleting base for general crops grown on the farm.

The general base, obtained by subtracting the special base of 20 acres from the total base of 60 acres, is 40 acres on this farm. Fifteen percent of 40 acres is 6 acres. Therefore, the minimum requirement of soil-conserving crops is 14 acres. With 20 acres of old clover and 7 acres of alfalfa from which no crop is harvested, this farmer is well over his minimum.

On each acre up to 15 percent of the general base of 40 acres--or 6 acres--which this farmer shifts to soil-conserving crops in 1936, he will qualify for the general Class I payment of $10, more or less depending upon the productivity of his farm. As the acreage of general soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1936 is 33 acres (18 acres of corn and 15 acres of oats), the farmer has made a seven-acre diversion from his general base of 40 acres. He therefore qualifies for a general Class I payment on the maximum of 6 acres, which would give him a grant of $60, if the acre-rate on his farm is the average for the United States.

This sugar beet grower also may earn a Class II or soil-building pay-

(more)

ment for following certain recommended and approved practices on his farm this year. For the 15 acres of new seeding of red clover in his oats, he earns $1.50 an acre, or $22.50, and for the 7 acres of new seeding of alfalfa sown alone, he earns the rate of $2 per acre, or $14. The maximum he can receive, however, is the same number of dollars as the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936, or $27.

With a special Class I payment of $75, a general Class I payment of $50, and a Class II payment of $27, this farmer qualifies for a total soil conservation grant of $152.

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27 1936
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR BEET MEN GET SPECIAL SOIL CONSERVATION GRANT

_____County's_____sugar beet growers
(number)
will be eligible for special payments under the new soil conservation program, it is announced by _____.
(County agent or pres. county com.)

In order to determine a grower's eligibility for the special payment, as well as the amount due him, a "special" sugar beet base will be established for him during the summer. This special base will be the grower's acreage planted to sugar beets in 1936 provided this base does not exceed the number of acres in the farm's total soil-depleting base, exclusive of the number of acres in any special cotton or tobacco bases that may have been established for the farm.

The rate for the special payment will be 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield for each acre of sugar beets represented in the grower's domestic quota. If the production of sugar from sugar beets in the United States is less than the United States quota of 1,550,000 tons, raw value, the grower will be paid on each acre of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1936. If the sugar produced from sugar beets, as estimated from normal yields on 1936 planted sugar beet acreage, exceeds the national quota this year, the grower will receive payment of his pro-rata share of the acreage needed to supply the national quota.

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Before sugar beet farmers are eligible to the full payment to which they otherwise may be entitled under the program, they must meet the minimum requirements for soil-conserving crops grown on their farms in 1936. First, for every 5 acres of sugar beets which they grow they must have 2 acres of soil-conserving crops. Second, they must have an additional acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to 15 percent of the soil-depleting base for general crops grown on the farm.

The base for the general crops will be obtained by subtracting the sugar beet base from the farm's total soil-depleting base, less the number of acres in any special bases that may have been established for tobacco or cotton on the farm. On the number of acres in this base which are shifted to soil-conserving crops in 1936--that is, up to 15 percent--farmers may qualify for the regular Class I payment of $10 an acre, more or less, depending upon the productivity of all cropland on the farm.

Sugar beet growers also may qualify for the Class II payment which will be made at different rates for the planting of such crops and for the adoption of such soil-building practices in 1935 as are recommended and approved for the North Central Region.

The maximum Class II payment for which any farmer may qualify is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936.

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FLAX PRODUCERS FIGURE RETURNS FROM NEW PLAN

_____ County flax producers may determine approximately how they will fare under the new soil conservation program from the fact that under more or less average conditions, the operator of a 100-acre farm could qualify for a grant of $118, according to _____ (County agent, or committee president) _____.

From 1935 harvested crop acreage figures and other information obtained from the work sheet, a total soil-depleting base of 60 acres has been established for this particular farm. The farmer's cropping system for 1936 includes 20 acres of flax, 18 acres of corn, 16 acres of oats seeded with red clover and from which the oats will be harvested, 20 acres of second-year clover, and 6 acres of new alfalfa seeding from which no soil-depleting crop will be harvested this year.

As the farmer's planted flax acreage is 20 acres, a "special" flax base of 20 acres will be established for him sometime this summer. He then may proceed to qualify for the special Class I payment made to flax growers on their domestic allotment. With a normal yield of 8 bushels to the acre, the payment rate of 20 cents a bushel will total $1.60 an acre. Therefore, this farmer may qualify for a special Class I payment of $32 on the entire 20 acres.

But to receive the full payment for which he otherwise may qualify under the program, a flax grower must meet certain minimum requirements for soil-conserving crops on his farm this year. For every acre in flax, he must have one-fifth of an acre in soil-conserving crops, which in this case amounts

(more)

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to 4 acres. In addition, he has 15 percent of his soil-depleting base for general crops grown on the farm in soil-conserving crops. Since he has 20 acres in his flax base, and he has no other special crop base, his general crop base is the remainder of the total base, or 40 acres. Fifteen percent of 40 is 6 acres. His minimum is therefore 10 acres. With 20 acres of old clover and 6 acres of new alfalfa seeding, this farmer is well above his minimum requirement.

The other soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1936 total 34 acres, indicating a 6-acre shift from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. The maximum shift for which the general Class I payment will be made is 15 percent of the general crop base, which in this case is also 6 acres. Assuming that the cropland on this farm is as productive as the average in the United States, this flax producer is eligible to the general Class I payment of $10 times 6 acres, or $60.

The Class II or soil-building payment earned on the farm for carrying out certain recommended and approved soil-building practices is the 16 acres of new red clover seeding at $1.50 an acre, or $24, and the 6 acres of new alfalfa seeding at $2 an acre, or $12, making a total of $26. The maximum Class II payment a farmer can get, however, is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936. Since this farmer has 20 acres of old clover and 6 acres of new alfalfa from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested this year, his Class II payment cannot exceed $26.

With a special Class I (flax) payment of $32, a general Class I payment of $60, and a Class II payment of $26, this particular flax producer is entitled to a total soil conservation grant of $118.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 589
(East Central Region)

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOUND FARMING PRACTICES GIVEN NATIONAL SUPPORT

Farmers who have made extensive use of soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices in their farming operations now have the opportunity to earn payments for positive performance, under the new National Agricultural Conservation Program, without materially changing their system of farming, says _____, county agent. In the national interest, the program recognizes the value of sound farming practices, which conserve the soil and improve its fertility.

Farmers who already have been devoting a large percentage of their land to soil-conserving crops as a regular practice will find greater opportunity to qualify for Class II payments for soil-building practices through such farming practices as increasing acreage of legumes, liming, and pasture improvement.

On farms where the productivity of land is equal to the average productivity for the United States, the acre rate of payment for crops in the general soil-depleting base is $10. In areas where cotton, tobacco, and peanuts are principally grown, the yield of crops in the general soil-depleting base tends to be less than the United States average, thus tending to give a rate of payment below the United States average.

(more)

313-36

The rates per acre of Class I, or soil-conserving payments for land diverted from tobacco, cotton, and peanuts to soil-conserving crops, is the normal yield per acre for the farm times 5 cents a pound in the case of flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland tobacco, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound in the case of air-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 5 cents a pound in the case of cotton, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound in the case of peanuts.

Class I or soil-conserving payments are available for increasing the acreage of soil-conserving crops on land formerly used for the production of soil-depleting crops. Class II or soil-building payments are available for 1936 seedings of certain specified crops and for other approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture. It is possible for farmers to qualify for soil-conserving payments without qualifying for soil-building payments, or to qualify for soil-building payments without qualifying for soil-conserving payments, and, in many instances, to qualify both for soil-conserving and soil-building payments, often by the use of the same acreage. Soil-building payments will be made at rates and for practices recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The number of dollars in Class II payments cannot exceed the number of acres of cropland on the farm in soil-conserving crops in 1936.

While there is an established limit on the number of acres for which any farmer can receive payment for shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, a farmer may shift as many more acres as he pleases, to suit his own plans, without any deduction from his payment.

If the acreage on the farm in 1936 devoted to cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or all other soil-depleting crops is increased above the base, such increases will be balanced against any shifts which are made from the soil-depleting base, by making appropriate deductions from any other payments which may be due to the farm.

313-36 (4-22-36) # # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 590
(Northeast Region)

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FOREST PLANTINGS MAY BE USED FOR SOIL BUILDING

Plantings of forest trees can be used to qualify for soil-building or Class II payments under the new Agricultural Conservation program for the Northeast Region, according to _____, State extension forester.

Forest trees planted after March 1, 1936, on crop land or non-crop pasture land may be used to qualify for Class II payments at the rate of $5 an acre. The amount of the Class II payment that can be obtained for forest tree plantings is limited, as in the case of adoption of other soil-building practices, by the total number of acres of crop land on the farm used for soil-conserving crops in 1936. The number of dollars in all Class II payments cannot exceed the number of acres of crop land in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936.

If a farmer has 25 acres of soil-conserving crops on crop land in 1936 he can obtain Class II payments of $5 an acre for a 5-acre planting of forest trees, or $25.

The _____ forest nursery, cooperating with the
(State)
United States Forest Service under the Clarke-McNary Act, provides planting stock at nominal cost for the production of timber products, windbreaks and other purposes. Farmers interested in qualifying for soil-building payments through taking advantage of forestry opportunities on their farms should get in touch with their committeemen or County Agent.

314-36 (4-22-36) # # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 591
(East Central Region)

WORK SHEET NEEDED
AS FIRST STEP IN
NEW FARM PROGRAM

Each of the _____ farms in _____ County is to be covered in a "work sheet" survey as a basis for the new National Agricultural Conservation program which is now getting into full swing locally, according to _____, County Agent.

No contracts will be signed under the 1936 program, nor will the filling out of a work sheet in any way obligate the owner or operator of the farm, it was pointed out. The chief purpose of the work sheet is to aid in setting up soil-depleting bases which will be used in determining the farmer's contribution to soil conservation, his eligibility for payment, and the amount of payment due him. It also will give a survey of farming conditions and practices and aid in planning farming operations which include desirable soil-building practices.

A farm owner or operator who desires to apply for a grant on any tract of land which he owns, or operates, in the county will fill out a work sheet for each separate tract of land owned or operated by him in the county. A work sheet for each tract is a necessary prerequisite to the filing of an application for a grant.

Community committeemen are now at work assisting farmers in filling out the work sheets.

(more)

320-36

Most important of the information sought in the work sheet is the name and acreage of all crops harvested in 1935. Acreage figures also will be collected on idle cropland in 1935, on cropland pasture, non-crop pasture land, orchards and vineyards, and roads, lanes, buildings, feed lots, and miscellaneous non-crop land.

Where one or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit, such tract or tracts are to be covered by one work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farming unit, each separately owned tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

Land covered by the work sheet must be described and located, the name and address of the operator and owner are to be given, and note is to be made of the number of other tracts owned or operated by the owner and operator.

Land under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit and located in two or more counties will be considered to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such land is located; or, if there is no dwelling on such land, it shall be considered as located in the county in which the major portion of such land is located.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 592
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NEW FARM PLAN HINGES ON BASE OF "DEPLETING" CROPS

Soil conserving or Class I payments under the new National Agricultural Conservation program hinge on what is known as the "soil-depleting base," which will be established for every farmer in _____ County who wishes to cooperate in the program, according to County Agent_____ _____. This base is essential for measuring the acreage shifted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops on individual farms in 1936, in line with the national goal to increase by 30,000,000 acres the amount of cropland devoted to soil-conserving crops.

Each farm's soil-depleting base will be the total acreage of soil-depleting crops harvested on the farm in 1935, modified as the community committee finds necessary to allow for unusual conditions and to establish a fair relationship between individual bases within the community.

Note: Strike out of following list crops not produced in your State or county.

The principal crops which will go to make up soil-depleting bases for farms in this county are cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes; commercial truck and canning crops; grain sorghums and sweet sorghums; small grains harvested for grain or hay.

Farmers who cooperated in the 1935 crop-control programs will get credit in their soil-depleting bases for any adjustments which they made under those programs. That is, the soil-depleting bases on such farms will

include the number of "adjusted" acres under the contract that were devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1935. Soil-conserving crops include practically all annual, biennial, and perennial legumes, and perennial grasses, grown on cropland from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested during the year.

Adjustments will be made for unusual variations in plantings in 1935 because of adverse weather conditions. Adjustments also may be made with bases that are either abnormally high or abnormally low in order to bring them more nearly in line with bases for similar farms in the community.

If necessary, the various soil-depleting bases for individual farms will be further adjusted to bring them into line with the aggregate acreage of soil-depleting crops established for the county from available statistics on acreage and production in past years.

Separate soil-depleting bases will be established in the case of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 593
(North Central Region)

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NEW SOIL GRANTS ON TWO OR MORE FARMS ARE EXPLAINED

If a person owns or operates two or more farms in _____ County, his eligibility for a grant under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will be determined in the same way as if all his farms in the county were but one farm, according to County Agent _____.

The Class I soil-conserving payment for this farmer will be figured in five steps. First, for each farm in the county owned and operated by him, the number of acres diverted from the soil-depleting base will be multiplied by the Class I payment rate for the farm.

Second, for each farm in the county rented on shares, the number of acres diverted will be multiplied by the farm's Class I payment rate. This figure then will be multiplied by the percentage which the farmer receives under the division of payments between share-tenant and owner.

Third, for each farm in the county owned and operated by him on which there has been an increase in soil-depleting crops over the soil-depleting base of any special crop or group of general crops, the number of excess acres will be multiplied by the farm's Class I payment rate for such special crop or group of crops.

Fourth, for each farm in the county rented on shares on which there has been an increase in soil-depleting crops over the base of any special crop or group of crops, the number of excess acres will be multiplied by the farm's Class I rate for such special crop or group of crops. This figure, in turn, will be multiplied by the percentage which the person received under the division of payments between share-tenant and owner.

Fifth, the sum of the deductions in the third and fourth steps is subtracted from the sum of the amounts in the first and second steps. If the deductions are greater than the Class I payments, the shortage will be taken from any payments which otherwise may be due.

The amount of a Class I payment to any person shall not be more than an amount equal to the sum of such person's shares in the maximum payment that could have been made on farms owned or operated by him.

The Class II, or soil-building payment for a person with two or more farms in the county, will be figured in two steps. First, for all farms in the county owned and operated, the acres devoted to an approved soil-building practice will be mutliplied by the acre-rate for each practice. Second, for all farms in the county rented on shares, the number of acres devoted to an approved practice will be multiplied by the rate for each practice. This figure will be multiplied by the percentage which such person receives under the division of payments. The sum of the amounts obtained in these two steps is the person's Class II payment if it is not more than his soil-building allowance. This limit for a Class II payment is an amount equal to a dollar for each acre in the sum of the shares this person has in the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the cropland on his farms this year.

Deductions will be made in payments if the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on all land owned or operated by the farmer in the county does not meet the required minimum acreages for such crops. The number of acres by which he fails to meet the minimum will be multiplied by one and one-half times the highest Class I payment rate for any farm in the group.

However, no deduction will be made if the total amount of the deduction obtained is greater than the grant that otherwise would be paid to him. In that case, the farmer would simply be ineligible for a soil-conservation grant.

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FARM WORK SHEET
FIRST STEP IN NEW PROGRAM ON SOILS

Farmers in _____ County are filling out work sheets (or are preparing to fill out work sheets) as the first step in the new agricultural conservation program, according to _____, county agent. Filling out the work sheet, Mr. _____ points out, is a necessary action for every farmer who intends to apply later in the year for a soil-conserving or a soil-building payment.

"The work sheet does not obligate the owner or operator of a farm in any way", Mr. _____ says "for no contracts will be signed under the 1936 program. But the County Agricultural Conservation committee cannot accept an application for payment from anyone who has not filled out a work-sheet.

"Each work sheet gives a description of the farm, and of the crops harvested in 1935. The information will enable the County Committee to establish a farm's base acreage of soil-depleting crops. That base will be used in determining a farmer's contribution to soil conservation, whether he is eligible for payment, and about how much payment he should get. The work sheet also will give a survey of farming conditions and practices in the county, and will be helpful in planning farming operations that include types of soil conservation and soil improvement that are practical in this county."

Farmers are getting help from their committeemen and county agents' offices in filling out work sheets.

329-36 (more)

In commenting on the details of making out work sheets, Mr. _____ said that if any owner or operator intends to apply for a grant on any land he owns, operates, or controls, he needs to fill out a work sheet for each separate tract which he owns, operates, or controls, even if he does not intend to apply for grants on all the tracts.

Land comprising two or more adjoining tracts under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator and located in two or more counties, will be considered to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such land is located; or, if there is no dwelling on such land, it will be considered as located in the county in which the major portion of such land is located.

Where one or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator, such tract or tracts are to be covered by one work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farming unit by a common operator, each separately owned tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

The location of land covered by the work sheet is to be listed, as well as the name and address of the operator and owner, and the number of any other tracts owned or operated by the owner and operator.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 595
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CORN, INTERPLANTED WITH LEGUMES, MAY BE SOIL CONSERVING

Where corn is interplanted with summer legumes, such as soybeans, velvetbeans, crotalaria, and cowpeas, it will be classified under the new national soil conservation program as 50 percent soil-depleting and 50 percent soil-conserving, explains _____.
(Name of county agent or extension official)

This means that a farmer with a 30-acre field of corn interplanted with summer legumes has 15 acres of soil-depleting crops and 15 acres of soil-conserving crops in this field. However, the amount of corn in the planting cannot exceed 4,500 stalks per acre and the stand of legumes must be sufficient to conserve the soil and occupy approximately one-half the land. Where legumes are planted between corn hills and also between rows and occupy approximately two-thirds of the land, the crops would still be classed as 50 percent soil-depleting and 50 percent soil-conserving.

It should be made clear that no Class I soil-conserving payment will be made on any of the acreage interplanted with corn and legumes. However, the farmer may count one-half of such acreage in his total soil-conserving crops.

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331-36 (4-29-36)

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ORCHARD LAND IS INCLUDED IN SOILS PROGRAM

Fruit growers will be able to earn payments under the agricultural conservation program, according to _____, county agent. Land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees is included as cropland under the provisions of the program.

If such land is clean cultivated, it is classified as neutral. If it was used in 1935 to produce an interplanted soil-depleting crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-depleting. If it is interplanted with a soil-conserving crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-conserving.

The provisions governing rates of payment and requirements for qualification for payment are the same on the interplanted part of all land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees as on other cropland. Soil-building practices which have been approved and for which payment will be made include some that are especially adapted to orchards and vineyards. These include: Applying mulch*, growing green-manure crops, establishing new grass and legume cover crops, and improving existing sod.

*Editors:- Strike out the mulching practice in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

341-36 (4-29-36)

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(Southern Region)

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ORCHARD LAND IS INCLUDED IN SOILS PROGRAM

Fruit growers will be able to earn payments under the agricultural conservation program, according to _____, county agent. Land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees is included as cropland under the provisions of the program.

If such land is clean cultivated, it is classified as neutral. If it was used in 1935 to produce an interplanted soil-depleting crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-depleting. If it is interplanted with a soil-conserving crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-conserving.

The provisions governing rates of payment and requirements for qualification for payment are the same on the interplanted part of all land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees as on other cropland.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 598
(Western Region)
(North Central Region)

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ORCHARD LAND IS INCLUDED IN SOILS PROGRAM

Fruit growers will be able to earn payments under the new National Agricultural Conservation program. Land devoted to orchard, vineyard, small fruits, and nut trees will be classified as soil depleting or soil conserving if interplanted, according to _____, County Agent.

The actual acreage devoted to interplanted crops is the acreage which can be classified as soil depleting or soil conserving.

Clean cultivated fruit land is included in the neutral classification. If formerly used for soil-depleting crops the farmer may qualify for Class I payments by the production of soil-conserving crops. If formerly clean cultivated, the farmer can use this land for soil-building practices and qualify for Class II payments.

The provisions in regard to percentage requirements upon which Class I payments can be made are the same as in the case of other cropland. The limitations on Class II payments also are the same as in the case of other cropland.

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337-36 (4-29-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 599
(Southern Region)

1936
AGRICULTURAL
OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST PLANTINGS MAY BE USED FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

Plantings of forest trees may be used to qualify for Class I or Class II payments under the new National Agricultural Conservation program according to _____ State extension forester. The maximum acreage on which forest tree plantings may be used in qualifying for Class I payments is 15 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage for the farm, except on farms where cotton or tobacco are grown.

Forest trees planted between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936, on cropland may be used in qualifying for either Class I or Class II payments or for both payments. Tree plantings since January 1, 1934, on cropland may be used to qualify for Class I payments.

The rate of the Class I payment for forest tree plantings, as in the case of shifts made to other soil-conserving crops, will be determined by the productivity of the land. If it is equal to the average of the United States the Class I payment will be $10 for each acre.

Forest tree plantings also may be used to qualify for Class II payments at the rate of $5 an acre. The amount of the Class II payment that may be obtained for forest tree plantings is limited, as in the case of adoption of other soil-building practices, by the total number of acres on the farm used for conserving crops in 1936. The number of dollars in Class II payments cannot exceed the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm that year.

(more)

338-36

If the farmer does not care to use forest tree plantings in qualifying for Class I payments he may obtain Class II payments at the rate of $5 an acre for forest tree plantings on cropland or pasture land up to an amount equal to the number of acres in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936. Thus if he had 25 acres of soil-conserving crops he could qualify for 5 acres of forest tree planting at $5 an acre or a total of $25.

The _____ forest nursery, cooperating with the United
(State)
States Forest Service under the Clarke-McNary Act, provides planting stock at nominal cost for the production of timber products, windbreaks, and other purposes. Farmers interested in qualifying for soil-conserving payments through taking advantage of forestry opportunities on their farms should get in touch with their committeemen or county agent.

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(East Central Region)

ORCHARD LAND IS INCLUDED IN SOILS PROGRAM

Fruit growers will be able to earn payments under the agricultural conservation program, according to _____, county agent. Land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees is included as cropland under the provisions of the program.

If such land is clean cultivated, it is classified as neutral. If it was used in 1935 to produce an interplanted soil-depleting crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-depleting. If it was interplanted with a soil-conserving crop, the actual acreage so used is classified as soil-conserving.

The provisions governing rates of payment and requirements for qualification for payment are the same on the interplanted part of the land devoted to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees as on any other cropland.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 601
(East Central Region)
(Southern Region)
(Northeast Region)

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VEGETABLE GROWERS MAY BOOST PAY BY GREEN MANURE USE

Truck farmers and other vegetable growers who use winter cover and green manure crops will be able to increase their soil-building allowance, which determines the maximum of the Class II payment for which they can qualify under the Agricultural Conservation program, according to _____ _____, County Agent.

Land that has been in vegetable crops will be counted in the acreage used in determining the soil-building allowance if planted to winter cover crops and green-manure crops, provided that such crops are turned under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936. The winter cover crops and green manure crops, however, must have been growing at least two months, before being turned under.

Such classification of acreage will be used only for the purpose of determining the soil-building allowances. The number of dollars for soil-building payments cannot exceed the number of acres in soil-conserving crops, including the winter cover and green manure crops, on the farm in 1936. That is the top limit on the total Class II payment for the farm. However, the rate of payment for specified soil-building practices may be greater than $1.00 per acre for the acreage on which they are carried out.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 602
(Southern Region)

DROUGHT AREA GETS SPECIAL AID IN SOIL PROGRAM

Special soil-conserving practices will be approved for designated counties in drought-stricken portions of Texas and Oklahoma under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

In addition, contour listing or furrowing was approved as a special soil-building practice for the area.

The counties will be chosen by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The special soil-conserving practices, if carried out on soil-depleting base acreage, will qualify for Class I, or Soil-Conserving payments, and will increase the soil-building allowance.

The special soil-conserving practices for the dry areas of Texas and Oklahoma are:

1. Summer fallow practices as approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee in the respective States shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

2. Alternate strips of sorghum and fallow, the sorghums to be planted either in strips approximately 2 rods in width and such strips not less than 8 or more than 10 rods apart, or in single or double rows not less

than 10 or more than 16 feet apart, and stalks left on land as a protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. If any soil-depleting crop is harvested from such strips the acreage actually covered by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting.

3. Any sorghum seeded solid or broadcast or sweet sorghum in rows when the crop is left on the land shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

4. Cropland in process of being restored to native pasture which is contour listed and on which sufficient natural cover is maintained by withholding of all grazing to insure protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

Soil-Building Practices

Practices	Rates and conditions
Contour listing or furrowing	50 cents per acre - when done on crop or pasture land and furrows maintained throughout the growing season.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 603
Southern Region

GREEN MANURE CROPS CLASSED AS SOIL BUILDING

The list of approved practices which will qualify producers in the Southern Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program includes turning under or leaving on the land a number of legumes and other crops, according to _____.
(county agent or State extension official.)

The total for soil-building payments for a farm may NOT exceed the soil-building allowance. This allowance may be calculated by multiplying the number of acres used exclusively for soil-conserving crops in 1936, plus acres planted to legumes following truck crops by $1.

The Southern region includes the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The list of practices under which crops are left on the land or turned under and the conditions of payment include:

Practice	Rates and conditions
Group 1 Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed, and other locally adapted summer legumes.	$1.50 per acre, if grown on cropland in 1936 and vines or stalk left on land and seed not harvested for oilmill crushing, or $2.00 per acre if plowed under green.
Group 2 Crimson clover, bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, and other locally adapted winter legumes.	$1.50 per acre, when turned under between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936.
Group 3 Rye, oats, barley, Italian rye grass, wheat or mixtures of these.	$1.00 per acre, when turned under as green manure after making reasonable growth (not less than two months growth) in the spring of 1936, provided that such crops have not gone through the dough stage.
Group 4 Any sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet, seeded solid or broadcast.	$1.00 per acre, when seeded between January 1, 1936, and July 31, 1936, and all the crop is left on the land or plowed under.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 604
Southern Region

Legume Seedings Included Under Soils Program

The seeding of legumes is included in the list of approved practices which will qualify producers in the Southern Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to_____ (county agent or State _____ extension official.)

The total for soil-building payments for a farm may NOT exceed the soil-building allowance. This allowance may be calculated by multiplying the number of acres used exclusively for conserving crops in 1936 plus acres planted to legumes following truck crops, by $1.

The Southern Region includes the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The list of seedings for which soil-building payments will be made, the amount per acre and the conditions of payment include:

Practice	Rates and conditions
Seedings (These seedings may be made alone or in connection with perennial grasses; provided, however, that the amount of such legume seedings per acre is normal for the area and in accordance with practices approved by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.)	
Group 1 Alfalfa Sericea Kudzu	$2.00 per acre, when seeded on cropland between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, inclusive.
Group 2 Red clover Mammoth clover Sweetclover Annual Lespedeza	$1.50 per acre, when seeded on cropland between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, inclusive.

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(More)

Practice	Rates and conditions
Group 3 Alsike, white, bur and crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, and other locally adapted winter legumes. Legume mixtures (Mixtures of legumes and nonlegumes which contain 50 percent or more of legumes in Group 3 will be eligible for payment of $1.00 per acre.)	$1.00 per acre, when seeded on cropland between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, inclusive.

United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 605
Southern Region

U. S. Offers Aid in Pasture, Tree, or Terrace Work

The planting of permanent pasture, the planting of forest trees, and terracing, if carried out to meet specified requirements, are included in the list of approved practices which will qualify cooperating producers in the Southern Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

The total for soil-building payments for a farm may not exceed the soil-building allowance. This allowance may be calculated by multiplying the number of acres used exclusively for conserving crops in 1936, plus acres planted to legumes following truck crops, by $1.

The Southern Region includes the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The payments and conditions for pasture, tree planting, and terracing include:

Practice	Rates and conditions
1. Establishment of permanent pasture: Perennial grasses or grass and legume mixtures.	$2.00 per acre, if established on cropland between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936. (This will be determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Director of the Southern Division.)
2. Planting of forest trees, including post-producing species.	$5.00 per acre, if planted on cropland or pasture land between September 1, 1935, and October 31, 1936.
3. Terracing: Properly terracing land that needs terracing.	Forty cents per hundred feet of completed terrace, not to exceed $2.00 per acre, if constructed according to the methods recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The terracing must be done between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 606
(Northeast Region)

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2 1936
AGRICULTURAL

DAIRYMEN OFFERED AID THROUGH NEW CONSERVATION PLAN

Three distinct advantages are open to _____ County dairymen who elect to participate in the National Agriculture conservation program, _____, county agricultural agent, announced this week.

First, he explained, is the financial assistance which the Federal Government will provide for dairy farmers who cooperate in the national plan to conserve and improve soil resources.

Second is the promise the program holds for aiding dairy farmers to effect further reductions in production costs.

And third is the opportunity the plan offers for improving dairy-herd health by placing increased emphasis on roughage and pasture in planning the dairy ration.

Urging dairymen to "closely scrutinize" the new plan from the standpoint of its adaptability to their own farm-management programs, _____ _____ emphasized that "today, more than ever before, the Government offers to go along with you as an active partner in solving problems of soil conservation and improvement on your own farms."

Two types of financial grants are offered dairymen who comply with provisions of the program. One type will be paid for diverting land from such soil-depleting crops as small grains, corn, and potatoes, to such soil-conserving crops as grasses and legumes. These grants will average

349-36 (more)

$10 an acre for the United States. They will vary according to the productivity of each farm. A second type of grant is offered for seeding legumes, improving existing pasture and meadows, and other approved soil-building practices. The rate per acre of those grants will vary depending on the approved practice used.

The promise the program holds of reducing milk-production costs is found in its effect of increasing pasture and roughage on the farm. Such increases lessen the need for feeding relatively high-priced concentrates with the result that grain costs may be cut materially.

Herd records in _____ show that the cost of producing
(State or county)
100 pounds of milk may be reduced by as much as ____ cents through the use of good legume hay and improved pasture.

"Many a good cow has been 'burned out' by excessive grain feeding, and an adequate supply of high quality roughage and pasture will do much to prevent this destruction of our best cows", Mr. _____ stated.

"Briefly, what is now offered to _____ County dairy farmers is a program that points the way toward placing our industry on a sounder basis than ever before. Participation in it is entirely voluntary, and it is up to every dairyman to make the decision as to participation in light of his own farm-management program."

Interested dairymen were urged to communicate with Mr. _____ _____ for further details of the program.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 607
(Northeast Region)
(North Central Region)

POULTRY FARMERS CAN OBTAIN GRANTS TO IMPROVE RANGE

_____ County poultry farmers whose acreage is extensive enough to present problems of soil conservation and improvement now can receive direct assistance from the Federal Government in solving those problems, according to _____, county agricultural agent.

Means for providing such assistance to poultrymen is found in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, as provided under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Poultrymen, in common with virtually all farm groups, are now being urged to take part in the national, cooperative effort to protect and improve the country's soil resources.

The program provides the opportunity for poultrymen to receive grants for improving ranges which are essential to rearing healthy pullets. The need for ample and well-covered ranges has long been recognized as important in rearing vigorous, disease-free pullet flocks, yet many poultrymen have lacked the resources to meet this requirement in its entirety. Aid in this direction is now offered, however, since the maintenance of desirable ranges is at the same time in line with time-tested soil improving practices.

Some poultrymen already have expressed the belief that it will be in their interest to grow fewer acres of corn, wheat, and other soil-depleting crops and increase plantings of soil-conserving crops that will provide improved rearing conditions for their young stock. Under such circumstances, they would be in a position to qualify for payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, full details on which may be obtained from Mr. _____, or from _____ of the local committee.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 608
(North Central Region)

VEGETABLE GROWERS MAY BOOST PAY BY GREEN-MANURE USE

Truck-crop farmers and other vegetable growers who use winter cover and green-manure crops will be able to increase their "soil-building allowance" for Class II payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____, (county agent, or county committeeman). The soil-building allowance is the limit on the amount of Class II payment a farmer can receive.

Land that has been in vegetable crops will be counted in the acreage used in determining the allowance if it has been planted to winter cover crops or green manure crops and such crops are plowed under between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936. These crops, however, must have been growing at least two months before they are turned under as green manure.

The acreage handled in this way will be used only for determining the soil-building allowance, Mr. _____ says. On vegetable or truck crop farms, this allowance is the same number of dollars as there are acres in soil-conserving crops, plus the number of acres in winter cover and green manure crops, on the farm in 1936. It is the top limit on the total Class II payment for the farm. Class II payments may be earned by following certain approved soil-conserving and soil-building practices.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 609
(North Central Region)

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21 1936
AGRICULTURAL
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

FARM LAND PLANS FOR NEW PROGRAMS SHOWN BY EXAMPLE

Because of the rush that was necessary to get the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program under way before the spring planting season was too far advanced, a number of farmers in _____ County may not be entirely clear on some of the program provisions, _____ (County agent, or county committeeman), _____, said this week.

There is some confusion, he says, as to the minimum acreage which a farmer must have in soil-conserving crops in 1936 if he is to qualify for all payments that otherwise may be due him under the program, and the maximum acreage for which a Class I payment will be made for diversion to soil-conserving crops. Both the minimum and the maximum happen to be 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base established for the farm.

To illustrate the difference between these two provisions, Mr. _____ _____ gives the following example:

A farmer in 1935 harvested 100 acres of soil-depleting crops, such as corn, oats, barley, and wheat, and had 13 acres of alfalfa, his only soil-conserving crop. A soil-depleting base of 100 acres was established for the farm. This farmer must have in 1936 the minimum of 15 acres of soil-conserving crops (15 percent of his 100-acre base), or 2 acres more than he had in 1935, if he is to receive all payments to which he otherwise may be entitled. He may meet the minimum by keeping his alfalfa acreage and diverting 2 acres from his soil-depleting base to a soil-conserving crop. If he does this, he will

be eligible to receive a Class I payment of $10 an acre, more or less, on the 2 acres, in addition to any Class II payment which he may be eligible to receive.

If this farmer so desires, he may divert 15 acres from his soil-depleting base, instead of the 2 acres, to the production of a soil-conserving crop. Fifteen acres (15 percent of 100 acres) is the maximum amount for which a Class I payment can be made on this farm. In this case, the farmer would have 85 acres in soil-depleting crops and 28 acres in soil-conserving crops on his farm this year.

There also may be some misunderstanding, Mr. _____ says, on the amount of money that can be paid to a farmer as Class II payments. These payments may be earned by planting new seedings of certain crops or by adopting certain approved practices. The limit on the amount of Class II payment a farmer can receive is called his soil-building allowance. This allowance is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on cropland on his farm in 1936.

For example, a farmer may have 25 acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm this year -- 15 acres of old clover and 10 acres of alfalfa. As his soil-building allowance is $25, his Class II payment cannot be more than $25. He may seed red clover on his 20-acre oats field, from which the oats is to be harvested. At $1.50 an acre, this amounts to $30, but his total payment is limited by the allowance of $25. He cannot include the new red clover seeding of 20 acres in figuring his allowance because oats, a soil-depleting crop, is to be harvested from the land.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 610
(North Central Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____COUNTY
FARMERS SIGN IN
CONSERVATION PLAN

The 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program has advanced to a point in _____ County where work sheets have been filled out for approximately _____ farms, or _____ percent of all farms in the county, according to _____.
(County agent, or county committeeman)
_____ has nearly _____ percent of all its farms
(Township or community)
covered by work sheets. _____ is second with about _____ percent, and _____ is third with _____ percent.

The main purpose of the work sheet is to aid in establishing a soil-depleting base on the land of each farmer who desires to cooperate in the national plan for conserving and improving soil resources. The base is needed to determine a farmer's contribution to soil conservation, his eligibility for payments, and the amount of payments due him. Filling out a work sheet puts no obligation on a farmer, but one must be filled out for each farm he owns or operates in the county if he is to become eligible for a soil-conservation grant.

Filling out of work sheets is now being pushed by community committeemen so that listing sheets, showing the soil-depleting base for each farm in the county, by communities, may be completed as soon as possible, Mr. _____
(Agent or
_____ says. As soon as the base for each farm in _____ County
committeeman)
has been approved by the State committee, the final figures will be made available to individual farmers.

353-36 (more)

As the base on most farms in the Corn Belt States will be the total acreage in general soil-depleting crops, such as corn, oats, wheat, and barley, harvested in 1935, _____ County farmers know fairly well what the base on their farms will be. Wherever necessary, however, bases will be modified (1) to include the number of "adjusted acres" under 1935 A.A.A. programs, (2) to correct for unusual variations in 1935 planting resulting from adverse weather, or (3) to bring bases that are abnormally high or low more nearly into line with bases for similar farms in the community.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 611
(Northeast Region)

_____WORK SHEETS
ARE FILLED OUT BY
_____FARMERS
(County)

27 1936
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

_____ farmers in _____ County have filled out work
(Number)
sheets under the terms of the Agricultural Conservation Program, _____
_____, chairman of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Committee, has announced.

Filling out a work sheet and filing it with the county committee is the first step taken by farmers who plan to participate in the program this year and become eligible for payments. Applications for payment will be filed later in the year, after farmers actually have measured up to the standards of the program. Farmers who have not turned in work sheets will not be eligible to file applications.

Each work sheet locates and describes the farm, and gives a record of how acreage was used in 1935. The information is used by the county committee in establishing each applicant's base acreage of soil-depleting crops. The work sheet also is a guide to the farmer in planning his 1936 operations so that he will be eligible for payments.

Class I, or soil conserving, payments will be made for planting soil-conserving crops on acreage formerly in soil-depleting crops. Class II, or soil building, payments will be made for using approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture.

Committeemen and the county agent's office have supplies of work sheets, and are helping farmers fill them out.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 612
(Western Region)

POULTRY RANGE MAY BE HELPED UNDER SOIL ACT

_____ County poultry farmers whose acreage is extensive enough to present problems of soil conservation and improvement may take advantage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, recently passed by Congress, according to _____, county agricultural agent.

Means for providing assistance to poultrymen in solving these problems may be found in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. Poultrymen, in common with virtually all farm groups, are now being urged to take part in the national, cooperative effort to protect and improve the country's agricultural resources.

For the poultryman who has a considerable acreage of land, the program provides the opportunity to receive grants for improving ranges which are essential to rearing healthy pullets. The need for ample and well-covered ranges has long been recognized as important in rearing vigorous, disease-free pullet flocks, yet many poultrymen have lacked the means to meet this requirement adequately. Aid in this direction is now offered, however, since the maintenance of desirable ranges is at the same time in line with time-tested soil-improving practices.

Some poultrymen already have expressed the belief that it will be in their interest to grow fewer acres of corn, wheat, and other soil-depleting crops and increase plantings of soil-conserving crops which will provide better rearing conditions for their young stock. Under such circumstances, they would be in a position to qualify for payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, full details on which may be obtained from Mr. _____ or from _____ of the local committee.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 613
(Western Region)

27 1936
AGRICULTURAL

DAIRY PASTURES MAY BE AIDED BY SOILS PROGRAM

Dairymen of _____ County are urged to scrutinize closely the new National Agricultural Conservation Program from the standpoint of its adaptability to their own farm management problems, by _____, county agent. "Today, more than ever before, the Government offers to go along with farmers as an active partner in solving problems of soil conservation and improvement on their farms", said _____.

According to _____, definite advantages are open to _____ County dairymen along with other farmers who elect to participate in the program.

Two types of financial grants are offered farmers who comply with provisions of the program. One type will be paid for diverting land from such soil-depleting crops as small grains, corn, and potatoes, to such soil-conserving crop as grasses and legumes. These grants will vary according to the productivity of individual farms. The average for the whole country will be $10 an acre. A second type of grant is offered for establishing in 1936 new soil-conserving crop such as alfalfa, sweetclover and red clover, and for improving existing pasture and meadows. The amount of these grants per acre will depend on the cost of the practice used.

The promise the program holds for dairymen especially is found in its effect of increasing pasture and roughage on the farm.

"Briefly, what is now offered to _____ County farmers is a program that points the way toward placing our industry on a sounder basis than ever before", _____, said. "Participation in it is entirely voluntary,
(County agent)
and it is up to every farmer to make the decision as to participation in the light of his own farm-management program."

Interested farmers were urged to communicate with Mr. _____ for further details of the program.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 614
(North Central Region)

MORE SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPROVED FOR CLASS II PAYMENTS

Additional soil-building practices have been added to the list of approved practices for which _____ County farmers may qualify for Class II payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, it was announced this week by _____.
(County agent, or a county committeeman)

The list of practices now includes (1) new seedings of legumes, (2) new seedings of perennial grasses, (3) legumes (soybeans, cowpeas, and Canadian field peas) for green manure, (4) green manure crops following truck crops, (5) cover crops in commercial orchards, small fruit plantings and vineyards, (6) application of mineral supplements, (7) planting of forest trees, and (8) terracing. The new practices are in line with recent recommendations made by the State Committee to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Payments for terracing, however, will be made to prevent erosion only on the rolling land in such areas as are recommended by the State Committee. This payment will be 40 cents per 100 feet in the terrace, if the total amount per acre does not exceed $2.

"Many _____ County farmers will be pleased to learn that perennial grasses seeded on cropland or non-crop pasture land between October 1, 1935, and September 30, 1936, will qualify them for additional payments under the new program", Mr. _____ said. For new seedings of crested wheat grass, farmers may receive $3 an acre; for bluegrass, $2 an acre; bromegrass, orchard grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, or mixtures of these grasses, $1.50 an acre. Permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or of grasses

(more)

and legumes may qualify farmers for from 75 cents to $1.50 an acre depending upon the kind and amount of grasses or legumes in the mixtures.

The per-acre payments which farmers may earn for new seedings of legumes were announced early in April. They include alfalfa and sericea, $2 an acre; red clover and mammoth clover, $1.50 an acre; and alsike, sweet and white clover, and Korean lespedeza, at $1 an acre. To the latter group, vetch, crimson clover, and annual sweetclover (Hubam) have been added.

In order that truck crop farmers and fruit growers may cooperate more fully in the program, a payment of $1 an acre will be made for plowing under specified green manure-crops following truck crops or for plowing under certain cover crops in orchards and vineyards. These crops include rye, oats, barley, annual grasses, or mixtures of these crops with legumes. As green manure crops following truck crops, they must be turned under sometime between January 1 and September 30, 1936, after they have attained at least two months' growth. As winter cover crops in orchards and vineyards, they must not be pastured or harvested for grain or hay but plowed or disked under some time between March 1 and July 1, 1936.

Phosphates, potash, and limestone are the mineral supplements for which Class II payments of $1 to $2.50 an acre may be earned if they are applied according to approved recommendations. Appropriate substitutes for these minerals are permitted if designated by the State Committee. A payment of $1.50 an acre for gypsum will be paid in such areas as the State Committee designates as in need of calcium and sulphur to establish and maintain legumes and grasses.

In portions of western Nebraska and western South Dakota, where the combination of climate and light sandy soil has brought certain soils problems peculiar to this area, a payment of from 50 to 75 cents an acre will be paid to farmers who strip fallow in the prescribed manner to prevent wind erosion

(more)

this year. As the planting of a nurse crop, particularly rye, is necessary for establishing pasture grasses in these sections, a payment of 30 cents an acre may be earned by farmers who use rye as a nurse crop in 1936, provided the rye is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay.

The Class II or soil-building payment is in addition to the Class I or soil-conserving payment which will be made to farmers who plant a part of their soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops. In general, the Class II payment rates have been set to cover from 60 to 75 percent of the cost of seed or other direct outlays.

There is a top limit, however, on the total amount of Class II payment a farmer may receive. This limit, which is called his soil-building allowance, is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on cropland on his farm in 1936. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on a farm in 1936 totals 40 acres, the soil-building allowance for the farm is $40. The farmer would earn part or all of his allowance, depending upon the amount for which he would qualify by planting the new seedings of specified crops or by adopting any of the other approved practices.

All soil-building practices are required to be carried out in accordance with good farming practices, using such methods and such kinds and quantities of seeds, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practices. In no event will payment be made when all or part of the seed, labor, or materials used are furnished free or paid for by any State or Federal agency.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 615
(North Central Region)

2 1936
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1936 SOIL PROGRAM IS BOON TO CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

One of the best opportunities that _____ County farmers have ever had to cope with the growing menace of weeds has been opened to them through the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to County Agent_____.

Under the new program, farmers will be able to practice sound weed control methods on a large and effective scale, Mr. _____ pointed out. And they may qualify for Class I or soil-conserving payments at the same time, he added. These payments will be $10 an acre more or less, depending upon the productivity of the land on the farm.

Farmers may receive the Class I payment rate for their farm on any number of crop acres up to 7½ percent of their total soil-depleting base which they clean cultivate or treat with a chlorate solution for the eradication of such weeds as the State Committee may designate. The Committee is limited in its designation to the following perennial noxious weeds: bindweed or wild morning-glory, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, hoary cress or perennial peppergrass, perennial sowthistle, horse nettle, quackgrass, and silver-leaved poverty weed or white weed.

Whether a _____ County farmer will be eligible for payment for the control of any of the weeds which the State Committee names will depend on whether the County Committee determines that the weeds exist to

(more)

379-36

such an extent that they are a menace on his farm and whether he receives written approval of his eradication practice before the date of first cultivation or treatment.

When performance is checked on his farm later in the year, the farmer must be able to show that the method of eradication proved successful during the growing season and that he did not allow the ripening of seed or the further infestations of these weeds on other parts of his farm.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 616
(East Central Region)

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LEGUME SEEDING APPROVED UNDER FARM PROGRAM

The seeding of specified legume crops will qualify cooperating producers in the East Central Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation program, according to _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

These specified legumes may be seeded with or without a nurse crop, either alone or in connection with perennial grasses, provided such seeding is at a normal rate per acre for the locality.

The following rates of payment per acre are provided for seeding any of the following legumes between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936:

For alfalfa, sericea or kudzu, the rate is $2 per acre.

For red or mammoth clover, the rate is $1.50 per acre.

For alsike, sweet, white, bur, or crimson clover; or Austrian winter peas, vetch, annual lespedeza, or crotalaria, the rate is $1 per acre.

In case a legume mixture is used, the rate of payment per acre will be $1 or $1.50 depending upon the kind of legumes in the mixture.

Although the above specified rates have been approved for soil-building practices, there is a soil-building allowance, or top limit for the soil-building payment. This top limit is calculated by multiplying by $1 the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that if this acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance is $10. For example, on a farm with 60 acres in soil-conserving crops in 1936, the soil-building allowance would be $60. The farmer would earn part or all of the $60, depending upon the amount to which he would be entitled for seeding legumes, or carrying out other approved soil-building practices on his farm in 1936.

394-36 (5-13-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 617
(East Central Region)

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DEPARTMENT

GREEN MANURE USE IS RECOGNIZED FOR CLASS II GRANTS

Farmers who plow or disk under specified crops as green manure will qualify in the East Central Region for Class II or soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____
(County agent or State extension official)

The following rates are provided for turning under any of the specified crops as green manure after the crop has attained at least two months' growth:

For soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, sweetclover, lespedeza, or crotalaria, plowed or disked under between July 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate is $1.50 per acre.

For crimson clover, Austrian winterpeas, or vetch plowed or disked under between March 1, 1936, and June 1, 1936, the rate is $1.50 per acre.

For rye, barley, wheat, Italian rye grass, winter oats or mixtures of these plowed or disked under between March 1, 1936, and June 1, 1936, the rate is $1 per acre.

For Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or sowed corn plowed or disked under between July 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate is $1 per acre.

Although the above specified rates have been approved for soil-building practices, there is a soil-building allowance, or top limit for the soil-building payment. This top limit is calculated by multiplying by $1 the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that if this acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance is $10. For example, on a farm with 60 acres in soil-conserving crops in 1936, the soil-building allowance would be $60. The farmer would earn part or all of the $60, depending upon the amount to which he would be entitled for plowing or disking under any of the specified crops as green manure, or carrying out other approved soil-building practices on his farm in 1936.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 618
(East Central Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF

SUPERPHOSPHATE,
LIME USE DRAW
SOIL-BUILDING GRANT

The application of lime and superphosphate according to specified requirements is included in the list of approved practices which will qualify cooperating producers in the East Central Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____

_____.
(County agent or State extension official)

The rate of payment per acre for applying lime depends upon the form in which it is applied and upon the quantity of the material used. The rate for applying ground limestone is the equivalent of $1.40 per ton in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; and $2 per ton in Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina. (Use State applicable for particular area.) Payment will be made for applying as much as two tons per acre.

Payment will be made for applying lime between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, on land used for the production of any soil-conserving crop or in connection with carrying out any approved legume seeding or green-manuring practice. Payment also will be made for applying ground limestone on land seeded to small grain between September 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, where the application is made in preparation for seeding a legume or green-manure crop in connection with the small-grain crop.

The rate of payment per acre for applying superphosphate depends upon the quantity and analysis of superphosphate applied. For applying 16 percent

(more)

396-36

superphosphate between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, on land used for the production of any soil-conserving crop or in connection with carrying out any approved legume seeding or green-manuring practice, the rate is equivalent to 50 cents per 100 pounds. Payment will be made for applying as much as 500 pounds per acre.

Although the above specified rates have been approved for soil-building practices, there is a soil-building allowance, or top limit for the soil-building payment. This top limit is calculated for any farm by multiplying by $1 the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that if this acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance is $10. For example, on a farm with 60 acres in soil-conserving crops in 1936, the soil-building allowance would be $60. The farmer would earn part or all of the $60, depending upon the amount to which he would be entitled for applying lime or superphosphate, or carrying out other approved soil-building practices on his farm in 1936.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 619
(East Central Region)

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U. S. OFFERS AID IN FOREST-TREE OR TERRACE PRACTICES

The planting of forest trees and construction of terraces, if carried out to meet specified requirements, are included in the list of practices which will qualify cooperating producers in the East Central Region for soil-building payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____ (County agent or State extension official) _____.

For planting forest trees in 1936 on cropland or noncrop pasture land, between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, the rate of payment is $5 per acre.

For terracing cropland between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, with properly constructed terrace sufficient to give adequate protection against erosion, the payment is 40 cents per 100 feet of such terrace up to a total payment per acre not to exceed $2.

Although the above specified rates have been approved for soil-building practices, there is a soil-building allowance, or top limit for the soil-building payment. This top limit is calculated for any farm by multiplying by $1 the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that if this acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance is $10. For example, on a farm with 60 acres in soil-conserving crops in 1936, the soil-building allowance would be $60. The farmer would earn part or all of the $60, depending upon the amount to which he would be entitled for terracing and planting forest trees, or carrying out other approved soil-building practices on his farm in 1936.

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397-36 (5-13-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 620
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WORK SHEETS MUST BE FILED TO DRAW FEDERAL PAYMENTS

All farmers in _____ County, who may want to take part in the Agricultural Conservation Program, should fill out work sheets as the first step therein, according to _____, county agent.

Filling out a work sheet will not obligate the owner or operator of the farm, but every farmer who intends to apply later in the year for any Federal payment must have a work sheet on file.

The chief purpose of the work sheet, _____ pointed out, is to aid in setting up soil-depleting bases which will be used in determining the farmer's contribution to soil conservation, his eligibility for payment, and the amount of payment due him. Each work sheet gives a description of the farm, the crops harvested in 1935, yield of crops, and adjustment in acreage and yields made by the operator and community committeemen. The information will enable the county committee to establish a farm's base acreage of soil-depleting crops.

Should a farmer desire to cooperate later this year or even in 1937, he will not be eligible for payment unless he has filed a work sheet. The closing date for filling out work sheets in the counties within the State will be set by each State in the Southern Region.

Farmers may obtain help from committeemen or the county agent's office in filling out work sheets.

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398-36 (5-13-36)

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SOUTH SHOULD SHIFT 1 OUT OF 6 ACRES IN CONSERVATION PLAN

Because the South has been using up its soil resources and fertility at an especially rapid rate, the Agricultural Conservation Program means more to the South than it does to many other sections of the country, says _____ _____, county agent. The program makes it possible for farmers in the South to put into effect a sound system of farming built around living at home and conserving the soil, _____ pointed out.

Since upwards of 90 percent of the total cropland in the South has been devoted to soil-depleting crops as compared with 75 percent as an average for the country as a whole, the shift in land use should be proportionately greater than in other sections of the country.

In the nine Southern States making up the Southern Region, the goal sought is a shift from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops of about 13 million acres of cropland in 1936.

The principal purpose of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936 is to divert from general soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops 30 million acres in the United States as a whole. This means an increase in soil-conserving crops for the entire country for 1936 to a total of 130 million acres as compared with a normal 100 million acres.

In order to make this shift effective, Southern producers should plan to plant or seed to soil-conserving crops in 1936 at least 1 out of every 6 acres formerly in cropland, idle, fallow, orchard, or etc., on the farm, _____ _____ said.

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399-36 (5-13-36)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ FARMERS
(County)
SHOULD FILE WORK
SHEETS BY MAY 30

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that all work sheets for the Agricultural Conservation program in the East Central region should be completed and submitted at the county office not later than May 30, _____, stated today.
(County agent or State extension official)

Farmers who expect to cooperate in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation program are being asked to submit work sheets before this date in order that necessary summaries for the county may be prepared. These summaries are required before it can be determined whether the figures on the work sheets are within the county limits, and before individual farmers can be furnished with the soil-depleting bases for their farms.

_____ has suggested that in
(County agent or State extension official)
order to avoid a last-minute rush in the county office, it would be advisable for farmers who desire to submit work sheets to do so at once.

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400-36 (5-13-36)

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(North East Region)

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GRASSES, LEGUMES,
WITH NURSE CROPS,
PROVE INTERESTING

_____ County farmers are showing interest in the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program which apply to seeding grasses and legumes with nurse crops, according to _____, county agent (or committeeman). New seedings of grasses and legumes made without nurse crops, or with certain designated nurse crops, are classified as soil conserving, both with respect to Class I, or soil-conserving payments, and in computing the soil-building allowance for each farm. Also, new seedings that measure up to approved standards will qualify for soil-building payments.

In the Northeast, the designated nurse crops are barley, oats, and grain mixtures. When they are sown with perennial grasses or annual legumes, the nurse crops must be cut green or pastured enough to prevent grain formation; otherwise the acreage seeded will be classified as soil depleting for the year in which the seeding is made. When oats, barley, and grain mixtures are sown as nurse crops with biennial or perennial legumes, the acreage will be classified as soil conserving, even after the nurse crops are allowed to mature as grain.

Barley, oats, and grain mixtures are the only nurse crops which are not classified as soil depleting under the program. Mr. _____ points out that this does not mean that soil-conserving crops cannot be established by seeding them with other nurse crops such as wheat or rye. He said that it does mean, however, that any acreage seeded with nurse crops other than barley, oats, or grain mixtures will not be classified as soil conserving in the year in which the nurse crop is harvested.

410-36 (5-13-36) # # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 624
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FARMERS TO GET
NOTICES OF PRE-
LIMINARY BASES

A considerable number of inquiries have been received by _____ _____, Director of the State Extension Service, (or, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee) during the past week from farmers who are asking when they will know definitely what their soil-depleting base is going to be under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

"It is impossible to give a definite answer to this question now", Mr. _____ said, "for it will depend largely upon how soon work sheets can be completed and listed in the county office. The procedure is something like this," he explained.

"First, farmers have work sheets filled out so that the base acreage for soil-depleting crops on their farms can be established. As soon as the work sheets are completed, the data from them is entered on listing sheets in the county office. The recommended bases are then reviewed by committeemen to see that they are fair and equitable between individual farmers in a community, and to see that the sum of all individual base acreages in the county is within the total base acreage of soil-depleting crops assigned to the county. Each farmer who has executed a work sheet will then be notified of his preliminary base, which is subject to revision and approval by the State Committee.

"In a few counties, farmers already may have received notice of their preliminary base figures", Mr. _____. "In many other counties, this notification may be expected within a few days.

(more)

411-36

"In most cases, the final base for a farmer will be substantially the same as his preliminary base, and the farmer will be notified if the difference between them amounts to a decrease of more than one percent in his base.

"A one-percent change in the base will be small insofar as payment is concerned", he explained. "If a farmer has a preliminary base of 100 acres, a difference of one percent will amount to only one acre in the base. As this farmer may qualify for a Class I payment on any number of acres up to 15 percent of his base which he diverts to soil-conserving crops, this difference will amount to only fifteen-hundredths of one acre, or fifteen-hundredths of one percent in the amount of Class I payment for which he may qualify."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 625
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WORK SHEETS SHOW UNUSUAL INTEREST IN FARM PROGRAM

Approximately _____ work sheets have been filled out and completed for _____ farmers under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, (Name of State) it was announced this week by _____, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

That this unusual interest in the new farm program is not limited to _____ (name of State), Mr. _____ said, is evidenced from an unofficial estimate made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington that about a million work sheets had been filled out as of May 4 in the 10 States of the North Central Region. The other States in this Region are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. (Check off your own State.) In some areas, every farmer in the community is indicating a desire to cooperate in conserving the soil and in improving the fertility of the Nation's farm land.

The fact that a farmer has filled out a work sheet, however, does not necessarily mean that he is going to participate in the program. Mr. _____ _____ explained. He may find out later that he does not wish to participate or that he cannot measure up to the soil conservation standards of performance on his farm. On the other hand, a farmer is not obligated to have a work sheet filled out unless he wishes to become eligible for a soil conservation grant, and then he must have one filled out for each farm he owns or operates in a county.

(more)

412-36

On the work sheet is listed the 1935 crop acreage history and other information pertaining to the use of land on the farm. Its chief purpose is to aid in establishing a soil-depleting base for the farm. The base is needed to determine a farmer's contribution to soil conservation, his eligibility for a grant, and the amount of payments due him.

In _____ County, _____ work sheets
(number)
covering nearly _____ percent of all farms in the county have been completed.

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COUNTY AGENT HAS
SMALL LEAFLET ON
NEW FARM PROGRAM

Copies of a small leaflet entitled "The 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in Brief--North Central Region" were received at the county agent's office a few days ago. Farmers who have not obtained a copy may get one merely by writing to County Agent _____, at _____, and asking for the North Central Region leaflet No.2.

This 4-page leaflet, which gives a brief explanation of the new farm program as it applies on most farms, will enable farmers to understand some of the program provisions that may not be entirely clear to them now, Mr. ___ _____ says. It illustrates the steps a farmer takes to participate in the program, shows how he may qualify for either or both of two classes of payments, tells him how to figure his soil-building allowance or his maximum for Class II payments, and explains how deductions may be made from payments that otherwise may be due him.

On farms where cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax (omit crop or crops not grown in county) are produced, the procedure and requirements for participation in the program are somewhat different. Farmers with problems involving these crops should see their local committeemen or the county agent.

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413-36 (5-13-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 627
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DAIRYMEN URGED TO CONSIDER GAINS IN SOIL PROGRAM

Dairymen of _____ County are being urged to consider the Nation-wide Agricultural Conservation Program from the standpoint of its adaptability to their own farm-management problems.

"Today, more than ever before", says County Agent _____, "the Government offers to go along with farmers as an active partner in solving problems of soil conservation and improvement on their farms."

According to Mr. _____, definite advantages are open to _____ County dairymen as well as other farmers who elect to participate in the program.

Farmers who perform in line with the standards of the program, may receive either or both of two classes of financial grants. Class I payments will be made for diverting land from such soil-depleting crops as corn, small grains, and potatoes, to such soil-conserving crops as legumes and grasses. These payments will vary according to the productivity of each farm, but will average about $10 an acre for the entire country.

Class II payments are offered at different rates for new seeding of certain crops and for the adoption of certain approved practices. The rate for applying at least two tons of limestone on cropland or pasture, for example, is $2.50 an acre. The total Class II payments a farmer can receive, however, is limited by his soil-building allowance. This allowance is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on cropland on his farm when performance is checked later this year.

414-36 (more)

One promise the program holds for dairymen especially is found in its effect of increasing and improving pasture and forage cropland on the farm.

An additional advantage to those who have had a large percentage of their cropland in legumes and grasses is the fact that the productivity of land on their farms is probably greater than the productivity of land on farms which have been heavily cropped. And the Class I payment per acre will be the largest on farms with the highest productivity. In addition, the farmer with the larger percentage of his farm in soil-conserving crops will have a larger soil-building allowance and therefore may receive a larger Class II payment.

Though some dairymen are concerned over the larger acreage of grass made possible under the new program, Mr. _____ pointed out that dairy surpluses in the Corn Belt States result when too cheap corn, wheat, and hogs force more farmers into part-time dairying. In the Middle-West, the big increase in dairy production came prior to 1933 and dropped off when prices improved in 1934 and 1935. At the same time, thousands of acres of land in this region were shifted to pasture and forage under the 1934 and 1935 commodity adjustment programs. It takes more "grass" acres, he added, to feed the same number of livestock and produce the same amount of dairy products as are required of "grain" acres.

"Briefly, what is now offered to _____ County dairy farmers is a program that points the way toward placing our industry on a sounder basis than ever before", Mr. _____, said. "Participation in it is entirely voluntary, and it is up to every dairyman to make the decision as to participation in light of his own farm management program."

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414-36 (5-13-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 628
(North Central Region--Area "A"
(States of Nebraska and South Dakota only)

RECENT CHANGES IN SOIL PROGRAM BENEFIT FARMERS

Four recent changes made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will enable _____ County farmers to cooperate to a greater extent in the 1936 program for conserving the soil and improving the fertility of the Nation's farm land, it was announced this week by _____, county agricultural agent.

These changes are in line with other modifications which have been made to better adapt the program to different types of farming.

_____ County, as well as a number of other counties in the so-called "dry land" sections of western Nebraska and western South Dakota, has been designated as Area "A." Here, certain soil-conservation practices for retaining moisture and protecting the soil particularly from wind erosion have been given a soil-conserving classification if they are adopted on cropland which is not irrigated.

These soil-conserving practices include summer-fallowing, strip fallowing, the use of sudan grass when not harvested for hay or seed, and the use of rye as a nurse crop if the rye is not pastured or harvested for grain or hay. Diverting some of their land from soil-depleting crops to these soil-conserving uses will qualify _____ County farmers for the Class I or soil-conserving payment. This payment will vary between farms according to the productivity of the land.

(more)

415-36

The acreage of land that is summer-fallowed and cultivated sufficiently to prevent weed growth and to conserve moisture will be considered as soil-conserving if the surface of the soil is left ridged and rough with dead stubble and plant growth.

Land in strips of fallow that are cultivated enough to prevent weed growth and to conserve moisture may be classed as soil-conserving if the strips are not more than 15 rods in width, if they run at right angles to the prevailing wind, and if they have intervening strips of about the same width that are in stubble or are planted to crops.

Sudan grass may be pastured or left on the ground, but it must not be harvested for hay or seed if the land is to be regarded as soil-conserving. This crop, very suitable for growing in this county, has proved effective in preventing erosion. It also has been used as a supplemental pasture in areas where permanent pastures have been seriously damaged by drought or floods during the past two years.

Rye used as a nurse crop for seeded or volunteer perennial grasses and not pastured or harvested for grain or hay is the fourth addition to the soil-conserving classification. On sandy soils, this crop serves to foster the growth of the perennial grasses.

In addition to qualifying a farmer for Class I payments, the adoption of these soil-conserving practices will increase a farmer's soil-building allowance and thereby make it possible for him to receive a larger Class II payment for adopting certain other approved practices such as liming of cropland or pasture land. A farmer's soil-building allowance is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on cropland on his farm this year.

See page 3 for counties in Nebraska and South Dakota where these modifications in the new program apply.

415--36

AREA "A" means the area included in the following counties of Nebraska and South Dakota, respectively, which is neither irrigated nor sub-irrigated.

Nebraska:

Adams	Dawson	Hitchcock	Nuckolls
Antelope	Deuel	Holt	Perkins
Arthur	Dundy	Hooker	Phelps
Banner	Fillmore	Howard	Red Willow
Blaine	Franklin	Jefferson	Rock
Boone	Frontier	Kearney	Saline
Boyd	Furnas	Keith	Scotts Bluff
Box Butte	Garden	Keyapaha	Sheridan
Brown	Garfield	Kimball	Sherman
Buffalo	Gosper	Lincoln	Sioux
Chase	Grant	Logan	Thayer
Cherry	Greeley	Loup	Thomas
Cheyenne	Hall	McPherson	Valley
Clay	Hamilton	Merrick	Webster
Custer	Harlan	Morrill	Wheeler
Dawes	Hayes	Nance	York

South Dakota:

Armstrong	Davison	Hyde	Perkins
Aurora	Day	Jackson	Potter
Beadle	Dewey	Jerauld	Sanborn
Bennett	Douglas	Jones	Shannon
Brown	Edmunds	Kingsbury	Spink
Brule	Fall River	Lawrence	Stanley
Butte	Faulk	Lyman	Sully
Buffalo	Gregory	Marshall	Todd
Campbell	Haakon	McPherson	Tripp
Charles Mix	Hand	Meade	Walworth
Clark	Hanson	Mellette	Washabaugh
Corson	Harding	Miner	Washington
Custer	Hughes	Pennington	Ziebach

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 629
(Western Region)

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SOIL-DEPLETING
BASE SETS SOIL
PLAN PAYMENTS

The "soil-depleting crop base" will determine, in general, the payments cooperating farmers will receive in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, County Agent _____ says.

The soil-depleting crop base will be established for each farm by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee from the information furnished on the work sheet which each cooperating farmer fills out for his farm. This base will be the total acreage the farmer had in soil-depleting crops in 1935, with adjustments which may be necessary to allow for unusual conditions and to establish a fair relationship between farms within the community.

There are three types of adjustments which may be made of the figures furnished by the farmer. First is the adjustment for acreage taken out of crop production under the AAA programs and put into soil-conserving crops. Farmers will receive credit for such acreage in their soil-depleting base. Second, adjustments will be made if plantings or harvestings were affected by severe weather conditions, such as drought, rust, or insect infestation, in 1935. Third, the figures a farmer turns in on his work sheet may be adjusted if his base otherwise would be abnormally high or abnormally low. This will be done in order to make his base come into line with those of similar farms in the community. Soil-depleting bases will be established for the following individual crops -- cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, flax, and rice.

(more)

421-36

A farmer may estimate what his base will be by adding up the acreage that was in soil-depleting crops in 1935, and getting estimates from his community committee of what adjustments may be made. The following are the principal soil-depleting crops in _____:
(State)

(Note to Editor--Strike out crops not applicable in your State.)

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, buckwheat, flax, emmer, spelt, grain mixtures, corn, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, Sudan grass, soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, field peas, seed peas, canning peas, vetch, sugar beets, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, cotton, tobacco, hemp, cultivated sunflowers, mustard (commercial), hops, artichokes, bulbs, rape, millets, safflower, peanuts (as nuts), melons, strawberries, truck and vegetable crops and their seed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 630
(Western Region)

(Note to Editor--This story for use if community meetings were held before WR Leaflet 1 was received.

COUNTY AGENT
HAS LEAFLETS
ON SOIL PLAN

Copies of "The 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in Brief", a leaflet on the new agricultural conservation program, have been received by County Agent _____ and may be obtained by farmers upon request.

This leaflet explains briefly the procedure that will be followed by most farmers in the Western Region who cooperate in the new program. It lists the specific steps the farmer takes, describes the two kinds of payments (the soil-conserving and the soil-building), lists the crops which are classified as soil-depleting or soil-conserving, and explains how the soil-depleting base is established.

The leaflet also explains the limits on both types of payments, the minimum acreage requirements which farmers need in order to qualify for full payments on the acreage they divert from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, and the scale of deductions which are made if plantings are above or below certain points.

One part of the leaflet explains how a farmer can estimate approximately how much his payments will be if he cooperates in the program.

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422-36 (5-14-36)

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(Western Region)

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WORK SHEET IS FIRST STEP IN '36 SOIL PLAN

Filling out a "work sheet" is the first step _____ County farmers
(Name of county)
take in cooperating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, County Agent _____ says.

It is a good idea for every farmer to fill out a work sheet, Mr. _____ _____ says, even though he may not be certain that he wishes to apply for payment later. The work sheet is necessary before the County Agricultural Conservation Committee can establish a soil-depleting base for a farm, which is necessary if a farmer does cooperate. Filling out a work sheet does not obligate a farmer to cooperate, and there will be no contracts to sign.

Farmers who do not have work sheets can secure copies of them from the county agent's office, or from their community committeemen. In filling out the work sheet, the farmer lists his name and address, where the farm is located, and any other land owned or operated by him.

The most important information which the farmer gives on his work sheet is the names and acreages of all crops harvested in 1935, the acreage of cropland which was idle in 1935, and the use of any other land on the farm, such as that in summer fallow, permanent pasture, roads, farmstead, etc.

If there are any points about which farmers are uncertain in filling out the work sheet, they should get in touch with a community committeeman or the county agent.

As soon as the work sheets are filled out, they go to the county committee, which establishes the farmer's soil-depleting base acreage for 1936.

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423-36 (5-14-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 632
(All regions)

80,000 GROWERS IN 13 STATES IN MARKET GROUP

Marketing agreement programs now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration involve 18 different commodities produced by approximately 80,000 growers in 13 States, according to figures compiled by the General Crops Section. This is exclusive of all milk agreements.

The estimated farm value of these 18 commodities exceeded $126,000,000 in 1935, as compared with $114,000,000 in 1934, and slightly over $92,000,000 in 1933. Commodities affected by marketing agreement programs include a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Most of the programs now in effect have been in operation during the last 2 years.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 633
(Northeast Region)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO GROWERS
FIND NEW PROGRAM
ADAPTED TO NEEDS

_____ County tobacco growers are finding that the Agricultural Conservation Program is adapted to meet their needs, _____ _____ County Agent, reports. "Those who have filled out work sheets and those who are preparing to fill them out," he says, "recognize that the general policies of the program apply to tobacco just as they do to other crops, but some of the details relating to base acreage and Class I, or soil-conserving payments, are different.

"The base acreage of all soil-depleting crops other than tobacco on a farm will be the acreage harvested in 1935, with possible adjustments that may be necessary to give each farm a fair base in relation to the bases of similar farms in the same area. The tobacco soil-depleting base will be the base acreage which could have been established under the 1936 tobacco adjustment program which was discontinued after the Supreme Court decision in the Hoosac Mills case. County tobacco committees have the job of establishing those bases for use in this year's Agricultural Conservation Program. The 1936 procedure called for adjusting the total tobacco base to an acreage approximately equal to the acreage needed to produce the quantity of tobacco consumed annually. These adjustments take into account the tobacco production facilities on the farm and whether the tobacco production on the farm has been permanently curtailed."

Mr. _____ pointed out that for tobacco as well as for other soil-depleting crops, Class I payments will be made for planting some of the soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops. A farmer will be eligible for payment for shifting up to 30 percent of his tobacco base. Within that limit the

rate of payment for each acre will be set by multiplying the number of pounds that the farm normally yields per acre by the payment specified for the type of tobacco grown. The payment for Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52 will be 4 cents a pound. The payment for any other kind of tobacco will be 3 cents a pound. This difference in the rate of the payment reflects the difference in the value of the types of tobacco generally grown in the Northeast Region.

On farms which grow other soil-depleting crops in addition to tobacco, the regular Class I payments of $10 an acre, scaled up or down according to the productivity of the cultivated land on each farm, will be made for diverting acres from the general soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops. Payment will be made for diverting up to 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base. That general base does not include the tobacco soil-depleting base.

Mr. _____ said that Class II, or soil-building payments can be made for approved soil-building practices on land diverted from tobacco as well as on other crop or pasture land.

In connection with requirements for full payment, he pointed out that a farmer needs to have an acreage of soil-conserving crops in 1936 equal to 20 percent of his tobacco soil-depleting base acreage plus 15 percent of his general soil-depleting base acreage. Those required acres may be either acres diverted from soil-depleting crops, or acres already in soil-conserving crops. If a farm does not have the required acreage, deductions will be made from the total of the Class I and Class II payments otherwise due. The rate of deduction for each acre by which a farm falls short of this requirement will be one and a half times the rate of the Class I payment for the farm's general soil-depleting base.

Mr. _____ also commented on the deductions which will be made if a farm in 1936 has soil-depleting acreages larger than its soil-depleting bases. "As far as that provision goes," he said, "the tobacco soil-depleting base and the

general soil-depleting base will be treated separately. For instance, if a man's tobacco acreage exceeds his tobacco base by one acre, and his other soil-depleting crops are less than his general soil-depleting base by four acres, he still would be subject to deduction for the excess acre of tobacco. The rate of deduction for each acre by which a farmer exceeds his base will be the rate of the Class I payment which would have been made if the acre had been diverted to a soil-conserving crop.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 634
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SPECIAL PROBLEMS
RECEIVE ATTENTION
IN AAA PROGRAM

"Practical consideration has been given to local as well as southwide problems under the Agricultural Conservation Program", Cully A. Cobb, regional director of the program for the Southern Region, said recently in discussing plans for 1936.

Cobb pointed out that provisions already have been made to meet, in so far as possible, conditions in all areas. In the drought area for example, special practices such as strip cropping, use of sorghums, and contour listing, have been provided in an effort to meet the unusual conditions which have developed in that area as a result of wind carrying away the dry soil.

Production of food and feed crops for home consumption has been given practical consideration through special provisions in the program. Detailed study is still being given to the range livestock problem, the truck growers' problem, the orchard problem, and to other situations more local in nature, he said.

"We have not attempted to solve all the farm problems for 1936", Cobb said. "No doubt, possible inconsistencies will be discovered in the new program, but as rapidly as they are discovered an effort will be made toward corrections and changes to meet the situation."

Mr. Cobb expressed satisfaction at the reception being given the Agricultural Conservation Program by farmers. "Reports from all the States in the Southern Region indicate that farmers like the new program in many ways more than any of the previous commodity control programs", he said.

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443-36 (5-20-36)

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COTTON PAYMENTS FOR ADJUSTMENT AWAIT APPLICATION

Unless farmers speed up the filing of applications for cotton price adjustment payments, there may be some delay in getting out these payments, _____ _____, county agent, said in urging producers to file their applications properly as soon as possible.

In pointing out the necessity for prompt action, _____ said that State and county offices must complete cotton price adjustment payment work rapidly in order to be ready for work on forms connected with the Agricultural Conservation Program, which must be started soon.

Under the Cotton Price Adjustment Program, all the work of auditing applications and making payments is being handled within the State. Different procedure and accounting requirements, which are new both to State and county workers and producers, have slowed up the work of preparing the necessary forms in an acceptable manner, he said.

"The experience gained under this program is going to be invaluable to workers in the county and State offices and to producers under the Agricultural Conservation Program", _____ said, "as the work of auditing forms and making payments under the new program probably will be carried out by the same agencies as now are working on the Cotton Price Adjustment Payment Program."

According to word received by the county agent, work on the cotton price adjustment payments is progressing satisfactorily in most States. Delay in filing applications, due probably to the fact that farmers have been busy with their spring plantings and have not had time to make their applications in county agents' offices, has held back the work in some sections, he said.

444-36 (5-20-36) # # #

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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SOIL PRACTICES MAY BE SUITED TO EACH FARM

Each farmer may make his own selection of practices from a large list of approved practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1936, and adjust the program to his farm, according to Cully A. Cobb, director of the program for the Southern Region.

Designed to meet the problems of individual farmers, the new program enables the producer to figure out the soil-conserving practices that will provide maximum awards and give him the greatest future returns through improvement in his cropping system from the standpoint of soil conservation.

"Applying the program from the standpoint of the individual farm, that which formerly appeared to be a complex program is proving to be simple and practical", Cobb said.

Producers, representatives of producers, and specialists in the States have been called into Washington from time to time to work with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on various problems. "It will take time to get such information on these individual problems as to insure reasonable solution", Cobb pointed out. "However, as soon as the producers themselves and those in charge of the administration of the program are convinced that a satisfactory solution has been found, then proper machinery will be set up to put that plan into effect."

In explaining the flexibility of the Agricultural Conservation Program, Cobb said it will be possible to adjust the program to take care of new problems, both local and South-wide, which may come up as the program gets under way, and to meet changing conditions.

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445-36 (5-20-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 637
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UNADAPTED SEED MAY CAUSE LOSS IN SOILS PROGRAM

Because proof of performance under the Agricultural Conservation Program will be determined largely by the stand of soil-conserving crops used to qualify for payments, farmers should be careful to use adapted seed and make their plantings under suitable conditions, it is pointed out by _____, county agent.

"It is very possible", said H. R. Tolley, Acting Administrator of the AAA, "that farmers may be persuaded by unscrupulous seed salesmen, not representatives of the dependable majority of seed dealers, to purchase certain varieties of legume or grass seed because the Government says they are good for the soil. It should be remembered that a crop listed in an administrative regional bulletin as soil-conserving may not be adapted to an entire region or even to an entire State in a region."

For example, in the North Central or Corn Belt Region, kudzu is listed as a soil-conserving crop. This crop is a perennial legume that has proved effective in gully control in southern Missouri. It endures on poor soil in badly eroded areas, and its foliage is relished by livestock. Kudzu, however, has been grown successfully only along the southern edge of the North Central Region and in larger areas of the South.

Growers should exercise particular care in purchase of soybean seed to be certain that they are obtaining varieties that are properly adapted to their soil and locality, says _____.
County agent

450-36

(more)

"Other factors to consider before planting a soil-conserving crop include the availability and cost of seed, the ability of the crop to produce seed in that locality if seed is desired, the pasture or forage qualities of the crop as compared with another crop, and, in some cases, the source of the seed",

_____ added. "Seed produced from alfalfa grown in the South,
County agent
for example, may be expected to winterkill if planted in the Northern States. Likewise, alfalfa seed of varieties adapted to the South is preferable in the Southern States.

"Still another factor to consider is the plant-food content of the soil. Though alfalfa and sweetclover may be adapted to an entire region, these crops should not be planted on soils deficient in calcium. Therefore, on many soils, lime must be applied to the land before a good stand of these crops may be anticipated. Similarly, application of phosphates, especially in the South, may be necessary to get a satisfactory stand of legumes."

It also was pointed out by _____, that new seedings of
County agent
certain approved soil-conserving crops may qualify farmers for Class II or soil-building payments under the new farm program. Proof of performance, however, will be determined largely by the stand obtained this fall. Consequently, if a farmer seeds a certain legume or grass not adapted to his locality, he may be "left holding the bag" if a good stand is not obtained.

Farmers who are contemplating the planting of any soil-conserving crops with which they are not familiar should consult _____ or the
County agent
State Agricultural Extension Service.

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(Northeast Region)

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FARMERS SEEKING ADVICE ON NEW ACT PROVISIONS

The following questions are among those which have been asked in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ _____, Chairman of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Committee, reports. He lists the questions with the correct answers.

1. Q. Suppose I have just bought a farm, the cropland of which was all in hay in 1935; will that farm have a soil-depleting base?

   A. If under normal conditions all the land on the farm would not be in hay, the farm will be given a soil-depleting base in line with the bases of similar farms in the same neighborhood.

2. Q. What are the provisions for making payments this year?

   A. Congress has appropriated funds to make payments to farmers who in 1936 measure up to approved standards of soil conservation and improvement and who apply for payments. Funds available this year total about $470,000,000 for the whole country.

(more)

451-36

3. Q. If last year I rented ten acres from a neighbor and grew a soil-depleting crop on the ten acres and this year I do not rent the ten acres, do those acres go on my work sheet, and count in making up my soil-depleting base?

   A. No. They go on the work sheet of the man who operates the acres this year.

4. Q. In using soil-building practices, can I substitute hydrated lime or burned lime for the amounts of ground limestone listed in the practices?

   A. Yes. County committees can supply information on how many pounds of burned lime or of hydrated lime are considered the equivalent of one ton of ground limestone.

5. Q. If I seed wheat with approved grasses or legumes will the acreage count as soil-conserving this year?

   A. No. The only nurse crops which make such acreage count as soil-conserving are oats, barley, and grain mixtures.

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POTATO GROWERS
CAN DRAW FUNDS
FOR CARE OF LAND

The Agricultural Conservation Program offers interesting possibilities to _____ County potato growers, _____ county agent (or committeeman) says.

"Potato growers who want to improve their soil this year can qualify for both types of payment that are offered by the program", Mr. _____ says. "They can qualify for Class I, or soil-conserving, payments by planting soil-conserving crops on land usually devoted to potatoes or other soil-depleting crops. And they can qualify for Class II, or soil-building, payments by using approved soil-building practices recommended by the State Committee.

"Growers can receive payments for each acre diverted from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, up to fifteen percent of their soil-depleting base acreage. The rate per acre of the Class I payment will depend on the productivity of the farm. On farms that are more productive than average, the rate will be correspondingly higher than those on farms less productive than the average.

Commenting on the rate of the Class II payments Mr. _____ said they also would be on a per-acre basis, with an individual rate provided for each practice recommended by the State Committee. But whatever the rate per acre, the total Class II payment for any farm cannot be more than $1 for each acre in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936.

"That top limit", Mr. _____ said, "is called the soil-building allowance. In practice, it means that a farm with forty acres in soil-conserving crops can earn soil-building payments up to forty dollars if enough

452-36 (more)

approved soil-building practices are used. The operator of the farm could improve as many more acres as he wished, or course, but he could not receive Class II payments totaling more than forty dollars. A special exception has been made for small farms. No soil-building allowance will be less than ten dollars, even if less than ten acres are in soil-conserving crops.

"Another special rule has been made for the benefit of farmers who grow potatoes and other vegetables. If a farmer plants a winter cover or green-manure crop following a vegetable crop, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and plows the crop under after it has been growing for at least two months, he can count such land in determining his soil-building allowance even though the land from which vegetables were harvested still is considered soil-depleting for all other purposes. This rule will enable potato growers to earn larger soil-building allowances than they could otherwise.

Some of the soil-building practices for _____ which
(State)
are of special interest to potato growers are:

(Practice and rate per acre.)

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Western Region (Flax States)

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COUNTY AGENT EXPLAINS FLAX BASES, PAYMENTS

A farmer's flax base acreage under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will be the acreage of flax he plants, County Agent _____ says.

The flax base and the flax acreage allotment upon which a farmer receives payments may be the same, or the acreage allotment may be less than the base, depending upon the total national flax acreage. The special flax payment is to be 20 cents a bushel on the normal yield of each participating farmer's acreage allotment.

If the total national flax acreage in 1936 is estimated to be an acreage which, at normal yields, would not produce in excess of 19 million bushels, each farmer's acreage allotment will be the acreage he has planted. If the total flax acreage of the country is estimated to be an acreage which would, at normal yields, produce more than 19 million bushels, each farmer's acreage allotment will be his pro-rata share of the total planted acreage estimated to be necessary to produce 19 million bushels. 19 million bushels is the total domestic flaxseed requirement of the Nation.

There is one caution on flax planting in connection with this program. Mr. _____ emphasizes that if farmers increase their flax acreage over that in 1935, their general soil-depleting base acreage will be correspondingly smaller. For example, a farmer with a 100-acre base with 20 acres of flax would have 80 acres remaining in his general soil-depleting base. However, if he planted 30 acres of flax, he would have only 70 acres remaining for planting to other crops.

There is no acreage diversion in connection with flax. The only requirement is that the participating farmer have a "companion" acreage equal to at least 20 percent of the acreage in flax. For example, he would need to show 5 acres in soil-conserving crops for 25 acres in flax. In addition, he would need to show a soil-conserving acreage equal to 15 percent of his general soil-depleting base. If he had less than this, his payments would be subject to deductions.

453-36 (5-20-36)

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BEET PAYMENTS TO DEPEND ON ACRES PLANTED

The sugar beet acreage upon which _____ County farmers will be able to receive sugar beet payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will depend upon two factors, County Agent _____ says.

The first factor will be the acreage of beets planted by the farmer. The second will be the total acreage grown in the Nation. If the national beet acreage is equal to or less than that estimated necessary at average yields to produce the national beet-sugar quota of 1,550,000 tons, each farmer's acreage allotment will be the acreage he grows and he will receive payments on that allotment. If the total national beet acreage is greater than that estimated necessary to produce the quota, each farmer's acreage allotment will be his pro-rata share of the acreage estimated necessary to produce the quota.

The sugar payments under the 1936 agricultural conservation plan are to be 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield of each farmer's acreage allotment. Under the old AAA production adjustment programs "representative" yields were computed for each cooperating producer, and these yields, along with the records of sugar extraction of past years, will provide the basis for determining normal yields.

The requirement in connection with the 1936 agricultural conservation plan is that each farmer must show 40 percent as much companion acreage in soil-conserving crops as he has in sugar beets, and, in addition, must show at least 15 percent as much acreage in soil-conserving crops as there is acreage in his general soil-depleting base. For example, he would need to show 2 acres of soil-conserving crops for each 5 acres in beets, besides an acreage equal to 15 percent of his general base. If he has less than this, his payments will be subject to deductions.

454-36 (5-20-36)

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COUNTY AGENT HAS TWO LEAFLETS ON FARMS PROGRAM

Copies of two small leaflets dealing with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program are being distributed to farmers in _____County, _____ _____, county agent (or committeeman) reports.

One is an 8-page discussion of some of the details of the program, in question-and-answer form. The other is a 4-page summary of the program, especially as it applies to most farms in the Northeast Region.

Farmers who have not obtained copies may get them by writing to Mr. _____ _____ at _____ and asking for Northeastern Region
(Address)
leaflets number 1 and number 2.

Mr. _____ says that the leaflets contain the main points of the program in a form that can be kept for reference. He also says that they may help farmers to understand some of the details of the program that may not be entirely clear.

# # #

455-36 (5-21-36)

Terracing operations, which may be carried out effectively during the late spring and throughout the summer, make the farmer eligible, if the terracing is done according to methods recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, for an award of 40 cents for each hundred feet, but the payment for terracing cannot exceed $2 per acre.

In addition to these recently approved practices, use of ground limestone, and of 16 percent superphosphate, when made on land planted to soil-conserving crops or pastures as set forth in the detailed program, is particularly applicable during the late spring and early summer. This entitles the farmer to participation in the program, _____ said, provided that he has shifted 15 percent of his general soil-depleting crop base, or, in the case of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, 20 percent of his soil-depleting crop base to soil-conserving crops.

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RICE PAYMENTS BASED ON SHARE OF CONTRIBUTION

Division of the Class I, or soil-conserving, payment on farms producing rice will be based upon the contribution to the rice soil-depleting base of each producer growing rice on a farm in 1936, according to ___ _____ _____, county agent.

The Class II, or soil-building, payment will be made to the individual incurring the expense of soil-building practices. If it is determined by the county committee that two or more individuals have incurred the expense of soil-building practices, the Class II payment will be divided equally among them.

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456-36 (5-21-36)

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COUNTY AGENT HAS
SMALL LEAFLET ON
FARMS PROGRAM

Copies of a 4-page leaflet, which gives a brief explanation of the Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to the Southern Region, have been received at the county agent's office. Farmers who have not obtained a copy may get one merely by writing to County Agent _____ at _____, and asking for Southern Region Leaflet No. 2.

This leaflet, entitled "The 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in Brief for the Southern Region", will enable farmers to understand some of the program provisions that may not be entirely clear to them now, _____ says. It points out the steps a farmer takes to participate in the program, shows how he may qualify for either or both of two classes of payments, tells him how to figure his soil-building allowance or his maximum for Class II payments, and explains how deductions may be made from payments that otherwise may be due him.

Procedure and requirements for participation in the program for farmers who produce cotton, peanuts, tobacco, rice, and sugarcane for sugar (omit crop or crops not grown in county), are somewhat different than those for farmers who produce other crops which come under the general classification. Farmers with problems involving these crops should see their local committeemen or the county agent.

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457-36 (5-21-36)

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SHIFTS ON FARMS MAY YET BE MADE IN SOILS PROGRAM

Producers who have not yet made changes in their farming operations to qualify for payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and farmers who wish to make additional changes, still have opportunity to plant soil-conserving crops and employ soil-building practices.

County Agent _____ points out that farmers can qualify for a payment of $1.50 per acre for soybeans, cowpeas, and other adapted summer legumes if grown on cropland in 1936, and provided that vines and stalks are left on the land, and the seed is not harvested for oil mill purposes. A $2 per acre payment may be earned if the crop is plowed under green.

Sorghums, sudan grass, and millet, if all the crop is left on the land or plowed under, can qualify for a payment of $1 per acre.

These crops may be planted to increase the acreage of soil-conserving crops to conform with the program, _____ explained, and to supplant the acreage shifted from the soil-depleting crops for which Class I, or soil-conserving, payments are made at rates averaging $10 per acre for the entire country for 15 percent of the general soil-depleting crop base. Farmers can earn Class I payments on as much as 35 percent of their cotton soil-depleting base if 20 percent of the base is planted to soil-conserving crops.

(more)

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NEW FARM PLAN OFFERS LEEWAY FOR PLANTING

The 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program does not require reductions in any acreages planted to specific crops, County Agent _____ points out in response to questions from farmers as to how many acres of certain crops they may plant in order to receive payments.

The amount of the Class I, or soil-conserving, payment a farmer will receive will be determined by the number of acres he diverts in 1936 from the soil-depleting base established for the farm to soil-conserving crops. Diversion of acreage from the soil-depleting base, however, does not require diversion from any specific crop, but merely from the total soil-depleting base. If the total acreage in soil-conserving crops does not equal 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, certain deductions will be made from the full payment to which the farmer would otherwise be entitled.

For cotton, rice, and tobacco, a farmer needs to show at least 20 percent as much soil-conserving acreage as in the base acreages of these crops. For flax, a farmer needs an acreage equal to 20 percent of the flax acreage in soil-conserving crops. For sugar beets a farmer needs an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to 40 percent of his sugar-beet acreage.

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459-36 (5-21-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 647
(Western Region)

JUN 26
AGRICULTURAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM PLAN CALLS FOR MINIMUM OF CONSERVING CROPS

Farmers in _____ County who wish to make sure that they will receive full payment for any diversion or soil-building they do under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program should make certain that their acreages of soil-conserving crops meet the requirements, County Agent _____ says. There are deductions from total payments if a farmer does not have enough soil-conserving crops on his farm.

The farmer should make sure that he has at least 15 percent as much acreage in soil-conserving crops as he has in his general soil-depleting base. This 15 percent may be either land in soil-conserving crops planted in 1936 or land already in such crops, or a combination of the two. If a farmer can show soil-conserving crops equal to 15 percent of his general soil-depleting base, he is eligible to receive payments without deduction on his acreage diversion or soil-building practices.

The 15 percent of the soil-depleting base which the farmer needs to show in soil-conserving crops has no relation to the 15 percent maximum diversion upon which he can receive payment, _____ says. The 15 percent maximum
(County agent)
is the largest acreage upon which Class I payments can be made. A farmer may divert 15 percent of his soil-depleting base acreage even if he already has the minimum acreage in soil-conserving crops. Class I payments will be made only for acreage actually diverted.

A farmer who harvested 100 acres of soil-depleting crops in 1935 and whose only soil-conserving crop is 13 acres of alfalfa would need to show at least 15 acres in soil-conserving crops (15 percent of his soil-depleting base) in 1936

463-36

(more)

in order to be eligible for any payments without deduction. As he already had 13 acres, he could qualify by adding two more acres of alfalfa. He would then have 15 acres of alfalfa and 98 acres in soil-depleting crops and he would be paid for diverting two acres. However, he might divert the full 15 percent if he wishes. He would then have 28 acres in alfalfa and 85 acres in soil-depleting crops. The payment for each acre diverted would be the rate for the farm of the Class I, or soil-conserving, payment.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM ALLOWANCE ON SOIL-BUILDING LIMITS PAYMENTS

The total payments a farmer can earn for soil-building practices in 1936 under the Agricultural Conservation Program is limited by the amount of the soil-building allowance for his farm, County Agent _____ says.

This soil-building allowance will be determined by the number of acres the farmer has in soil-conserving crops in 1936, including, in certain areas, acres on which a soil-building practice has been substituted for a soil-conserving crop. This soil-building allowance is determined by multiplying the total number of acres in soil-conserving crops or uses on the farm by $1. For example, a farm with 40 acres in sweet clover and 10 acres in alfalfa would have a soil-building allowance of $50.

This $50 is the most the farmer could earn for soil-building practices. He would receive whatever he earned for soil-building, at the established rates, up to that amount.

If, this year, on this particular farm, the farmer had planted the 40 acres of sweet clover, for which the soil-building rate was $1.50 an acre, the total amount of his soil-building practices would be $60. However, as his allowance was only $50 he could not receive more than $50 for the soil-building. If the rate were $1 an acre for sweet clover, he would earn $40; he could receive $40, and, in addition, could earn $10 for some other approved soil-building practice.

The important point to remember, _____ says, is that the soil-building allowance is limited by the number of acres devoted to soil-conserving uses.

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